Morning Oregonian

VOL. 28—NO. 8664. PORTLAND, OREGON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1888. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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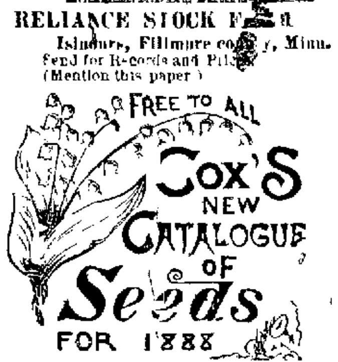
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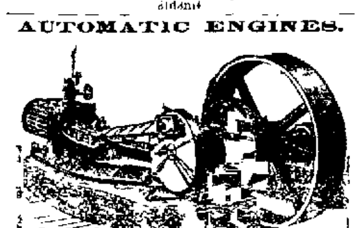

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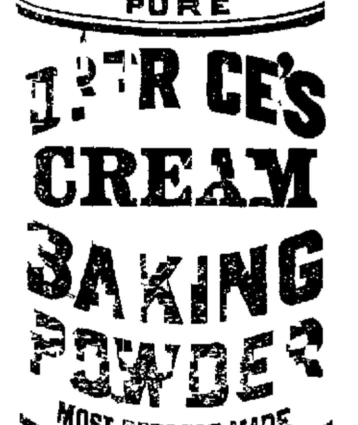

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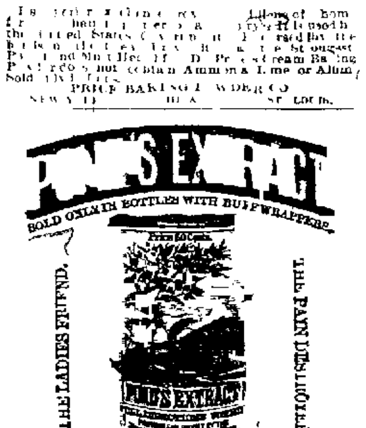
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A DRAWN BATTLE.

Ten Ballots Taken by the Democratic Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO TAKES THE LEAD

The Convention Will Begin on July Third—This Choice Construed as a Defeat for Cleveland—A Review of the Day.

SELECTING THE DATE

July Third Chosen After Considerable Opposition to so Late a Day.

WASHINGTON, Feb 22.—The national democratic committee met at Willard's hall, in this city at noon to-day, for the purpose of selecting the date and place for holding the next democratic convention to nominate candidates for president and vice president. Ex-Senator W H Barnum, of Connecticut, presided over the committee and F O Prince, of Massachusetts, acted as secretary.

The vacancy caused by the death of Hubert O Thompson, of New York, was promptly filled by the election of Wm Steinway.

When organization had been completed the chairman stated that the first business in order was the selection of a date for holding the national democratic convention.

Senator Gorman offered a resolution fixing July 3 next. This was vigorously opposed by Congressman Scott of Pennsylvania, who was present as proxy for Wm A Wallace. He read a long speech depicting the advantages which he believed would accrue to the democratic party from the convention being held as early as May 22. The campaign should be vigorous and aggressive by the selection of an early date and a direct and early annunciation to the American people of the principles which were to be wrought into the democratic platform.

Dawson of South Carolina, followed in the same vein.

Another proposition was made to fix June 5 as the date, but this, as well as the early date suggested by Scott, was objected to by Senator [illegible], who said that, in view of the fact that there were some differences of opinion in the democratic party upon the tariff question, it would be impolitic to hold the convention before the democratic house of representatives had an opportunity to agree upon a tariff measure which would bring together dissenting opinions and cause a united support of the party. When such a bill has been agreed on, the democrats could fasten upon the republican senate the responsibility for a failure to enact a law revising the existing tariff law and correcting its evils.

Senator Pasco, of Florida, briefly expressed himself as in favor of an early date.

The committee finally, by a vote of 28 to 19, agreed that the convention be held July 3 next. A short recess was then taken.

SAN FRANCISCO

Horatio C King of Nevada spoke in favor of holding the convention at San Francisco, believing that the democratic party would be greatly benefited thereby. He referred to the hospitality of the people of that city, as attested by their recent welcome of the Grand Army of the Republic, and regarded that as an earnest of what might be expected if the convention were given to San Francisco.

Tarpey of California testified to every word that had been uttered by Senator Vest. If one grain of sand could be put into the balance in favor of the democratic party, and the gentleman could show that by holding the convention in Chicago, St Louis, Cincinnati or New York that grain of sand would fructify and bring forth democratic fruit in November, he would not stand here asking that the convention be given to San Francisco. The democrats of California and the Pacific coast had been Spartans in the cause, and while they held forth the hand of fellowship to their fellow democrats of the East and the South, and while they offered to harbor the convention at their firesides, they would not wish to have the pleasure of its society and company did they not feel they could be of some use in the great battle about to be opened. The people of that section were quick to resent an insult and prompt to return a kindness, and he believed if the convention came to San Francisco the response of California would be a glorious and overwhelming majority for the democratic nominees. The fires of patriotism that would be lighted on the pinnacles of the Sierra Nevadas by the gentlemen who would sit in the convention and select a nominee, would be carried triumphantly as flambeaux by the gentlemen on the returning march, until the blaze was quenched in the waters of the Atlantic. Every citizen of California, democrat and republican, would turn in and help to redeem their fellow citizens' promises. They feel that they could deliver the goods, or they would not ask the convention to partake of their hospitality. They promised to pay all the expenses of the committee, using "all" in its most amplified sense. There would be carriages, etc. [laughter] and two additional telegraph wires would be put between San Francisco and Chicago, which, with those already in use, would accommodate all the business offered. He did not claim that San Francisco should have the convention because it could accommodate, or because its people were hospitable, or because it had the finest climate in the world, but he did claim that this democratic body, sitting as custodian of the interests of the democratic party, should take into account the fourteen votes which were trembling in the balance and that San Francisco should have thoughtful consideration at its hands. [Applause]

THE BALLOTS

All persons except the members of the committee were then excluded and balloting began. Following were the ballots:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
San Francisco	15	15	14	15	15	15	14	18	13	1
Chicago	1	1	11	16	16	6	1	15	14	1
St Louis	14	14	1	16	16	16	14	13	13	14
Cincinnati	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
New York	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

At the conclusion of the tenth ballot, no choice having been made, the committee adjourned until 10 to-morrow.

Following are the members of the committee: Alabama, H C Semple; Arkansas, J H Fordyce; California, M F Tarpey; Colorado, C S Thomas; Connecticut, W H Barnum; Delaware, J C Grubb; Florida, Samuel Pasco; Georgia, Patrick Walsh; Illinois, W C Goudy; Indiana, J E McDonald; Iowa, W I Hayes; Kansas, C W Blair; Kentucky, H D McHenry; Louisiana, B F Jones; Maine, W H Clifford; Maryland, A P Gorman; Massachusetts, F O Prince; Michigan, J M Weston; Minnesota, P H Kelly; Mississippi, C A Johnson; Missouri, J M Prather; Nebraska, J E Boyd; Nevada, H C King; New Hampshire, A W Sullaway; New Jersey, Miles Ross; New York, Wm Steinway; North Carolina, H W Ransom; Ohio, W W Armstrong; Oregon, A P Gorman for A Noltner; Pennsylvania, W L Scott; Rhode Island, J B Barnaby; South Carolina, F W Dawson; Tennessee, A F Looney; Texas, O T Holt; Vermont, Hiram Atkins; Virginia, J S Barbour; West Virginia, H S Davis; Wisconsin, F B Usher; Arizona, W K Meade; Dakota, M H Day; Idaho, John Hailey; Montana, W J McCormick; New Mexico, Anthony Joseph; Utah, R F Hammond; Washington, J H Kuhn; Wyoming, M E Post; District of Columbia, Wm Dickinson.

THE PROXIES.

Proxies in the convention were as follows: A Noltner, of Oregon, by Senator Gorman, who is the member for Maryland, and therefore has two votes; Wm Vilas, of Wisconsin, by F B Usher; J B Rosborough, of Utah, by John W Young; H W Fox, of New Mexico, by A Joseph; O H Brown, of Indiana, by J E McDonald; S Corning Judd, of Illinois, by Wm C Goudy; Wm A Wallace, of Pennsylvania, by W L Scott; B B Smalley, of Vermont, by Frank Jones; W W Armstrong, of Ohio, by Col Wm E Haynes; B F Jones, of Louisiana, by M D Logan; W S Mead, of Arizona, by W H Smith; W J McCormick, of Montana, by J K Toole; Miles Ross, of New Jersey, by Senator McPherson; Don M Dickinson, of Michigan, by Isaac Weston; John Hailey, of Idaho, by [illegible] W Pettver; M M Ham, of Iowa, by W E Hayes, member of congress.

W H Clifford of Maine, who succeeds Mr. Wilson, deceased, presented his credentials, and they were filed.

The Cleveland men are disgusted to-night. They have thus far been outmaneuvered in every particular. They had Scott, but he was no match for Gorman and Barnum combined, who have been forced into the position of opposing the plans of the president.

The *Evening Critic* this evening says: The Hon. W T Scott said that he had no hesitancy in announcing that the convention would go to San Francisco. "The convention is practically being run by territorial delegates," he said, "and you know how they stand."

CLAIMS PRESENTED.

Representatives of the Different Cities Set Forth Their Advantages.

WASHINGTON, Feb 22.—The committee then gave a hearing to representatives of the various cities contending for the honor of securing the convention, the first audience being given to M. M. Fuller, of Chicago. He congratulated the committee on the changed conditions of political affairs since four years. Their twenty four years' exclusion from power had imbued the democratic party with a feeling of timidity which characterized a minority party and kept it such. The republican party was indulging in the arrogant presumption that one-half of the American people were unfit for public office. But the election of 1884 had changed all that. The honest simplicity and courage of the man which the last convention had selected carried the democratic party to victory, and now three years of democratic administration saw prosperity in the country, honesty in every department and success in diplomacy, through intelligence, knowledge and good sense, rather than through the fiery effervescence of a pyrotechnical display. It was a matter of consideration whether the committee should contemplate a change of luck by a change of place. Chicago offered an unequalled climate, the amplest hotel accommodations and the largest telegraph, newspaper and railroad facilities. [illegible] with a seating capacity of [illegible] and an exposition building with a seating capacity of 15,000, which could be increased to [illegible].

He then referred to what he regarded as [illegible] of some of the states, dwelling on Illinois and declaring that holding the convention in Chicago would have the effect of hastening that change. For the first time in thirty-two years the democratic party was going into a presidential campaign with a prospect, on account of the possession by Grover Cleveland of qualities which had endeared Stephen A Douglas to the democracy, of carrying Illinois. If the democratic party gave the convention to Chicago it would meet with a great response from the Great West next November that would settle party determination in this country forever. [Applause]

CINCINNATI

Gen. Hunt presented the claims of Cincinnati, a duty which had been assigned to Speaker Carlisle. He regretted the forced absence of that gentleman, who had been summoned to the bedside of a sick son in Kansas. Cincinnati was the center of a great circumference. Its location was the gateway to the pivotal state of Indiana. It was contiguous to West Virginia, which had become a rather doubtful state. He believed if the convention went to Cincinnati the Ohio democrats would be stimulated so that they could possibly carry the state. They could at least carry two congressional districts of Cincinnati. [Applause]

NEW YORK

Representative S S Cox, of New York, then went to the platform to present the claims of the metropolitan city. That city presented, through her business men, its political organizations and all the associations which belong to that democratic stronghold, its earnest requests for the meeting of the democratic convention at that place. Generous offers of accommodations and hospitality were made, and as to transportation New York would stand on a par with any other city, and as to journalistic and telegraphic communication, it was far ahead. He did not say New York surpassed her sisters in suburban comfort and sea breeze, but she was the peer of other cities, not excepting Constantinople itself. [Laughter] If the convention desired salubrity and healthful comfort—without which no convention could be trusted to do absolutely well—New York should receive the suffrages of the committee. He declared, absolutely and without reservation, that there was no conspiracy, favorable or unfavorable, insidious or open, contemplated by anyone connected with New York as to candidates. But as to the election it was quite another thing. The vote of the state of New York had determined the last three presidential elections, and would decide the result of the next. Looking to consequences for the democratic party, he regarded the choice of the great metropolis not only the best possible but almost indispensable to victory.

ST LOUIS

Major Francis of St Louis, contended that the convention should be held in the same city which had met the scene of the memorable convention of 1876, which had broken the long record of republican success. [Applause] The national gathering of democrats was an honor to any city, but to St Louis, with a democratic administration, it would be an honor indeed. She would defray the expenses of every member of the committee, and her telegraphic, transportation and hotel facilities were unsurpassed.

Senator Vest, in seconding the claims of St Louis said if there was anything in location which would enable the democratic party to continue its present brave and honest administration of the government, no sort of local or personal feeling ought to interfere, but he did not believe that holding the convention in any one of the cities named would influence, to any degree, the elections. In the course of his speech he declared that he belonged to the school of democrats who believed that all the offices of this country should be filled by competent and worthy democrats. [Loud and prolonged applause and cheers, and cries of "Hurrah for David B Hill!"] He believed that unless there was such inequality as to render the decision a crime, he would give the preference to an honest democrat over an honest republican. An army that did not reward its own soldiers would come to grief. A party which did not support its own men would share the same fate. [Applause] He urged that the convention should be held in a democratic city, and deprecated the practice of feeding republican cities on democratic sponge-cake. [Laughter] None of the surplus funds of the republican party went to a democratic city, and the reason for the success of that party in the past, and its formidable aspect at present, was that it stood by its political localities. He had little sympathy with the argument that in the selection of a convention city, the comfort of democrats should be consulted. A democrat who could not stand two days of the hottest weather even in order to secure some democratic votes, was unworthy of the name. [Applause] The coming convention would be a short one, and the candidate could easily be named. Its duty would be to announce a platform, on which to go before the country with a great leader who would carry the democratic party away to victory. The candidate would come from New York. Why should the convention go to that city instead of the imperial west, in order to announce his name to the people of the United States? "Thank God," he said, in conclusion, "that we are in battle array and ready for what is to come. Our leader has and will have in his hand the banner,—not drooping uncertainly, sad, and moodily, but floating wide, fair and definite, with the principles of the party emblazoned upon it." [Applause]

THE DAY REVIEWED

An Explanation of Some of the Events Above Narrated

WASHINGTON, Feb 22.—The first day's meeting of the democratic national committee was full of surprises. When the committee got together this morning the fight between Cleveland and his enemies was precipitated immediately. Up to last night Cleveland tried to keep his wishes secret, as regard to questions which would come before the committee. He had said he would keep his hands off both as to the time of holding the convention and the place of holding it, but the promise was made to be broken. His agents were industrious until an early hour this morning and again after breakfast, trying to rally all the Cleveland forces in the committee for an early date of holding the convention and second for holding it at Chicago.

The deliberations of the committee fully sustained previous indications as to the wishes of the president. No sooner had Chairman Barnum called the committee to order than Congressman Scott, of Pennsylvania, got up, pulled out a roll of type-written manuscript from his pocket, and began to read an argument in favor of holding the convention in May. It was the administration plea throughout. It was clearly seen that Cleveland wanted to be nominated before the house took action on the tariff measure, and at a date which would cut off the discussions of the bill. The argument of Scott was that the fighting had been plainly outlined by Cleveland, and that no advantage could be gained by holding the convention at a later day. All his arguments proceeded upon the theory that Cleveland was the man.

Committeeman McHenry of Kentucky followed Scott in a long, rambling speech favoring an early day for the convention. He avowed that it was a Cleveland move.

After these two Cleveland speeches had been made, Senator Gorman of Maryland, in one of the pithiest and keenest speeches of the entire day, said that the convention should not be held so early. Gorman said the party wanted to begin the fight the day the convention met and keep it up with increased force until election day in November.

The friends of San Francisco were with Gorman in this proposition, and the roll was called. It showed 28 votes for July 3 as the time for holding the convention, against 19 for May 22. A few votes had been cast for June 5, but these were changed to May 22 before the vote was announced. Oregon and California were among those states that voted for July 3.

After taking this vote the committee adjourned for lunch.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S DEFEAT

The Cleveland forces were angry and downhearted. Scott, who had been the recognized leader of Cleveland's men, had received their humiliation at the hands of Barnum and Gorman. Scott expressed himself in very vigorous language.

It had been arranged that John P. Irish should present the claims of San Francisco, and he had prepared a speech to deliver to the committee, but Gorman thought it would give San Francisco one or two votes if Horatio C. King, of New York, were selected to deliver the speech. Horatio C. King, however, proved a dismal failure. His speech disheartened the friends of 'Frisco, and when he concluded Tarpey got up to try and infuse a little life in the San Francisco movement. While his speech was not so finished as others that preceded it, it was full of Irish wit. He said that San Francisco offered five things: First, all the expenses of the national committeemen; second, tickets to all the delegates to the convention for forty dollars from Missouri river points and return; third, a suitable hall for the convention, and all expenses attending the convention; fourth, it would print the deliberations free; and fifth, guarantee that hotel charges would not be raised.

Senator Hearst and Gen. Beale signed this document, guaranteeing that the offer would be carried out in full.

SAN FRANCISCO'S CHANCES

A Marked Difference of Opinion Expressed Late at Night.

WASHINGTON, Feb 22.—At a late hour to-night there are many who claim that the chances for San Francisco securing the democratic national convention are most flattering, and that from two to five additional votes have been secured. On the other hand, there are many who hold to about the opinion that Congressman Mason, of Chicago, expressed to-night, when he said, "I have regarded the fight all along as between Chicago and St. Louis, with a number of complimentary votes for San Francisco. I believe a number of delegates voted for San Francisco not because they desired the convention to be held there, but simply because the San Francisco men are such big hearted, generous fellows. The long distance is a great bar to San Francisco. Otherwise I believe the Golden Gate city would get it. I look upon the adjournment as favorable to Chicago."

A BRIGHTER OUTLOOK

WASHINGTON, Feb 22.—At midnight the situation has changed somewhat favorably for San Francisco. Tarpey, of San Francisco, says he has three more votes for the first ballot to-morrow morning. The Cleveland men are disgruntled. They feel chagrin and mortification to-night.

Vest was rapturously cheered to-day when he said the democrats should have the offices. This was the most significant feature of the whole proceedings. It was, practically, censure of the civil service policy of the mugwumps which Cleveland, however, has completely ignored.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A MOCK NATIONAL CONVENTION

NEW YORK, Feb 22.—The [illegible]'s Amherst special says: Amherst college hall was packed with interested spectators last night to witness a mock national convention, held by the students of the college. When the roll of states was called for the presentation of candidates, S. O. Hartwell nominated for president Gen. J. R. Hawley. T. L. Chapman of Illinois set forth the merits of Robert Lincoln. Maine was represented by F. E. Ramsdell, who nominated Blaine, and the Ohio candidate, Sherman, was nominated by R. A. McFadden. The convention then proceeded to ballot, and the result was: Blaine 131, Hawley 84, Sherman 84, Lincoln 45. As Blaine did not get a majority it was necessary to ballot again, and this was done nine times. At the end the ballots were: Blaine 125, Hawley 84, Sherman —, Lincoln 3. On the tenth ballot the Hawley men went over to Sherman, but the Lincoln and Blaine factions stood firm. Blaine and Sherman were ties, each securing 128 votes. The sympathy of the college was evidently with Blaine.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL LEAGUE

NEW YORK, Feb 22.—President James P. Foster, of the republican national league, says he has found in West Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania an opinion current among republican members that Mr. Blaine has really declared himself out of the race, and that he declines to be a candidate. The club movement is progressing finely among western republicans. West Virginia has already 118 clubs, and he thinks one thousand clubs will be organized in that state. The executive committee of the national league suggests a national campaign button for club members bearing the letters "R. L. U. S." These can be secured only by clubs of the national league.

THE UNIT RULE.

NEW YORK, Feb 22.—Republican papers are beginning to discuss the possible enforcement of the unit rule at the coming republican national convention. The *Mail and Express* opposes the unit rule, as do the Rochester *Democrat* and the Albany *Express*. The *Mail and Express* says: "The Chicago convention should be a body of delegates whose discretion is trusted and who are free to act as their judgment dictates."

RHODE ISLAND PROHIBITION CONVENTION

PROVIDENCE, Feb 22.—The prohibitory convention for the nomination of candidates for state officers, nominated the following ticket: For governor, George W. Gould, of North Providence; lieutenant governor, H. T. Scott, of Newport; attorney general, John T. Blodgett, Providence; general treasurer, John T. Perry, South Kingstown, who is the present incumbent.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS

THE WHALING INDUSTRY

NEW YORK, Feb 22.—A Washington special reports that the United States hydrographic office is making an effort to get some exact information in regard to the whaling industry, a sort of a census of whalers, for example. All United States shipmasters, as well as those engaged in the whaling trade, are requested to forward to the government hydrographer the number of whalers they see, the kind, and the latitudes in which they are found, etc.

ADVERSE REPORTS ORDERED

WASHINGTON, Feb 22.—The senate committee on interstate commerce directed adverse reports to be made on the bill to license railroad conductors, and the bill introduced by Senator Butler to fix maximum passenger rate, and to fix hours of labor for employes on passenger trains.

SPEAKER AND MRS. CARLISLE GO WEST

WASHINGTON, Feb 22.—Speaker Carlisle left Washington last night with Mrs. Carlisle for Wichita, Kansas, where their son is ill.

CONTINUES TO SINK SLOWLY

WASHINGTON, Feb 22.—There is no change in the condition of Corcoran this morning. He continues to sink slowly.

EUROPEAN POLITICS

THE POWERS AND BULGARIA

LONDON, Feb 22.—It is stated that Austria agrees with Russia in holding that Prince Ferdinand's presence in Bulgaria is illegal, but recognizes his election to his throne as legal. Italy is said to have declared that she will co-operate with England and Austria in any action they may take in regard to Bulgaria.

CATARRH CURED, health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Nasal Injector free. S. G. Skidmore & Co.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

Chauncey M. Depew Speaks at a Chicago Banquet

A CLEVER THRUST AT CLEVELAND

Hawley, Harrison and Others Speak in Memory of Washington at a Meeting of Michigan Republicans

CHICAGO, Feb 22.—Central music hall was jammed this afternoon to listen to Chauncey M. Depew, of New York city, who was invited to address the Union League club of this city, at their celebration of Washington's birthday. A number of notables were seated on the platform, among them Justice Harlan, of the United States supreme court, Governor Oglesby and many prominent republicans. Depew's address was on "the political mission of the United States." He began by a review of the youthful days of the country and after speaking at considerable length on the saving influence of Hamilton, the leadership of Jefferson, eloquence of Webster in critical periods, etc., said, in referring to the West, that "there is no parallel to its growth and its influence upon the world. The West, the child of the Union, met the slave power with determined resistance, and its threats with a defiant assertion of the inherent powers of the nation and with the pledge of its young and heroic life for their enforcement."

After speaking eulogistically of Abraham Lincoln and reviewing his career as a statesman, Mr. Depew reverted to the need of one term in the presidency. He said: "The best of presidents have lowered the standard of administration when seeking a second term. The present executive is an officer highly esteemed for singular honesty and directness of purpose, and remarkable for inexperience in the duties of the government and for ignorance of the great issues before the country. With perfect frankness and an honest intention to carry out his pledges, he defied the traditions of the party in his utterances for civil service reform. He both understood what he was promising and believed he had the courage and power to make good his word. The best sentiment of the country is overwhelmingly behind him on this question, and yet, as the canvass of 1888 opens, the tremendous advantages of the auxiliary force of 100,000 faithful workers has relegated common virtue to the rear, and brought the spoils system to the front. With the growth of the republic, the known and implied powers of the president become of increasing value. He should, however, by constitutional prohibition, be made ineligible for a second term. As the peculiarities of his position on retirement from office prevent his participation in the ordinary business avocations of the citizen, he should receive an adequate pension for life, and on the retired list, though still in service, be subject to call for any public duty where his experience, character and ability would be of value. Thus his administration, free from temptations and baser ambitions, will be impelled with a resolute and unflinching endeavor to win the plaudits of the present, and the admiration and gratitude of posterity."

The speaker referred at some length to anarchy and its recent set back, and paid some attention to the purity of elections. It is the duty of the state to protect the ballot.

On the question of free trade versus protection, he took strong grounds in favor of protection, and in treating the subject of America's loss of supremacy on the seas, he said that in recognition of the necessity for the nation meeting for its citizens, aid given by foreign governments, which is beyond the power of private enterprise, is potency and promise of American trade with the world and of the old time supremacy of America on the seas. The subsidies given by foreign governments are the secret of the disappearance of the American flag from the ocean.

Depew closed by speaking at length, eulogistically of Washington, and said the republic will live as long as it reveres his memory and emulates his virtues. The speech was received with great applause.

JUSTICE HARLAN

In the evening a grand banquet was given at the club house, at which Justice Harlan was the principal speaker. The remarks of Justice Harlan were devoted to the supreme court. Referring to complaints of the slowness of its work he said those who thus complained are without accurate information as to the amount of its business. In 1886 the docket had increased to [illegible] cases, of which 451 were disposed of. During the term the court moved with all the rapidity that is possible. The remedy for the defect in our judicial system, said Justice Harlan, is with another branch of the government. It is for congress to provide an adequate judicial force for prompt disposal of business in all of the federal courts, including an intermediate court or court of appeals, which may finally determine many cases that, under existing legislation, may be brought to the supreme court. The constitution makes provision for one supreme court. Without expressing any opinion as to whether its division into sections would be admissible, I may say it would be unfortunate for the country if that court should ever be so enlarged in the number of its members as practically to convert it into a town meeting on questions of constitution or general law.

Congressman Butterworth spoke on "Commercial Relations with American Neighbors," and Andrew Carnegie, on "United States Citizenship."

THE MICHIGAN CLUB.

Speeches About Washington by Hawley, Harrison and Others.

DETROIT, Feb 22.—The third annual banquet of the Michigan club was held to-night. The first speaker was Hon. Joseph Hawley, of Connecticut, who responded to the toast, "Washington, the protectionist." He believed the first duty of every nation is to care for its own people. His remarks were eulogistic of the protection theory. In the course of his speech, he said: "We read with great satisfaction the late message of the president. We thought we were to have now a free open fight on that issue, but some weeks have passed and there is no sign that the democratic party in the house has even proposed a scheme for tariff reduction. There is no indication that if a bill were presented, the democratic party would agree upon it. There seems to be no probability that the so called free traders of America can agree upon a bill."

Gen. Benjamin Harrison of Indiana, responded to the toast, "Washington, the republican." Hon. Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, spoke to "Washington, the farmer." Gen. Greene B. Raum, on "Washington the founder of a great republic," and James P. Foster, president of the Republican League of the United States, to "Washington the president."

AT VARIOUS PLACES

THE DAY AT SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 22.—The anniversary of Washington's birthday was observed here by a general suspension of business. The principal feature of the celebration was a military parade and review at the Presidio, in which regular troops from Fort Mason, the Presidio, Angel and Alcatraz islands and Benicia, and also the Third brigade of the N. G. C. participated. Gov. Waterman and staff were present and left the Occidental hotel about 1:30 o'clock, escorted by a troop of Hussars.

EXAMINER ENTERPRISE

WASHINGTON, Feb 22.—The San Francisco *Examiner* this morning published a special Washington edition, containing twelve or more columns of interesting news intended to influence the choice of San Francisco as the convention point. It was neatly gotten up and reflects credit upon those engaged in its publication.

AT THE CITY OF MEXICO

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb 22.—Washington's birthday was generally observed. Flags are flying on government buildings and the foreign legations. There was a reception at the United States legation.

AT STOCKTON

STOCKTON, Feb 22.—Washington's birthday was observed as a general holiday here. Business was generally suspended. The event of the day was the laying of the corner stone of the new courthouse.

AT LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES, Feb 22.—To-day has been observed quietly in the city. There were races at Agricultural hall and a balloon ascension.

PACIFIC COAST.

A Sad Story of Death in San Francisco.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT AT ALBANY

A Hot Fight with Hostiles in Which Many Are Killed and Injured—News Items from San Francisco—Coast Notes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 22.—The facts of a most lamentable story, carefully concealed for days by the interested parties, have just been developed. About three weeks since a party of sailors found a well-dressed old man on the water front in an insensible condition. The man was taken to the receiving hospital, but died without having regained consciousness. There was not a scrap of paper on the body of the stranger that might point to a clew by which he could be identified. He was taken from the cot in the hospital to a slab in the morgue, and there left with his gray face exposed to the gaze of passers-by, in hope that some one might identify him. Day after day passed, and no friend appeared. Then it was time to take this unknown away, as death was becoming doubly offensive, and the body was given a merry ride to the medical department of the University of California.

A few days since a young woman called at the city prison, in the course of a search she was making for her father, Benjamin Armstrong, a wealthy miner who disappeared from Reno City, Nev., about the middle of January. The officers gave the sorrowful woman every assistance they could. The records of the hospitals were searched. The coroner's books bore a description of no such man as the lost father, but at last some one thought they could see a resemblance between the body sent to the medical college and her father.

With the sickening thought, but with a set determination to find the body, she applied at the college. There were six bodies in the brine, two women and four men. Hastening decay had robbed them of their most prominent features, but through her tears the unfortunate daughter thought she recognized among the remains those of her father. But no, she was mistaken.

"I could recognize my father by one mark," finally said the girl. "Part of his right ear was shot away while he was in the war."

It then flashed through the minds of the attendants that the lost body was in the college, and on six different tables. The student who purchased his head and who, at the time the daughter was searching for the body, was engaged on a study of the brain, had secured that part cheaper because the member was mutilated.

Pity for the woman impelled the college attendants to say the body had never been received there. She turned sadly away but returned next day, saying she had become convinced that the body was there, and have it she must.

Attendants then gathered parts of Armstrong from the different rooms in the college, and decently covering them with a sheet asked the daughter if she recognized her father. The shriek that followed the disclosing of the mutilated body were sufficient answer, and when the lady had been carried from the room the remains were placed in a box. That afternoon they were carried away and are now on the way to Reno, to be placed in a grave by the side of the mother of the brave girl who endured so much to recover her dead father.

A HOT FIGHT WITH HOSTILES.

Mexican Troops Repulse the Yaquis Losses Severe on Both Sides.

NOGALES, A. T., Feb 22.—Mexican troops under Capt. Enciso had another hot fight with rebellious Yaqui Indians, at the village of Batachi, in the wilds of the Bucaled mountains. The Indians were well fortified in a strong position, where they resisted the attack of the soldiers with commendable bravery. The battle lasted from 2 in the afternoon till dark. The next morning the military renewed the attack on the fortifications, but found that the Indians had left during the night, carrying off their wounded and a dead leader's body. Ten dead Indians were found in the pits. The military forces lost two killed and a large number wounded.

Gen. Guerra, commanding the forces fighting the Yaquis, has ordered troops stationed at Potam to form a combination with Enciso with the object of reinforcing troops stationed at other points in the field.

During a heavy rainstorm the other day a large building at Cruz de Piera, Sonora, used as headquarters for the Twenty fifth battalion, fell in, killing four soldiers and wounding many others. The storm was one of the most severe ever experienced in that section. A large number of troops are ill from exposure in consequence of the destruction of shelter.

Referring to this fight, it may be said that of late the Mexican troops have been getting the best of every fight had with the rebellious Yaqui Indians, and this fact gives rise to a hope that the great Yaqui war may be brought to a close, and peace be once more restored in Southern Sonora, in Mexico. The fight occurred a few days ago, but the news has just reached here. Capt. Enciso is in hot pursuit of the Indians, with a reinforcement of fifty men of the Twelfth battalion, and is well supplied with munitions of war. Gen. Guerra has ordered soldiers encamped at Potma to form a combination with Enciso, with the object of surrounding the Indians.

THE HOSTILES.

Troops Again in Pursuit of a Marauding Band Near the Border.

TUCSON, A. T., Feb 22.—Advices from Fort Huachuca to-night says that a band of six Indians in the Galuri mountains shot at a man named Jones, stole two horses and then escaped towards the San Pedro river. Troop W has been ordered out from Fort Huachuca, and a company will leave Fort Lowell at daylight.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT

An Interesting and Pleasant Meeting at Albany—The Exercises

ALBANY, Feb 22.—To-day, besides being Washington's birthday, was the opening day of the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic and Women's Relief Corps for the department of Oregon. Business houses of the city were generally decorated with flags, bunting, streamers and mottoes of welcome for the visitors. About 200 delegates were present from different points of the state, besides many other visitors.

The officers of the department held their council of administration at 10 A. M. and at [illegible] P. M. began the regular business session. [illegible] M. L. Olmstead, of Baker City, department commander, called the department to order. Telegrams were read from ex-commanders [illegible] Wright and [illegible] H. Lamb, regretting their inability to be present.

Gen. Olmstead delivered an able and interesting address, which was received with applause.

The report of the commander showed that the department of Oregon is in a prosperous condition, with forty two posts and a membership of 1,[illegible]

A reception was given the visitors this evening at the G. A. R. hall by the ladies of the Women's Relief Corps and members of McPherson post, G. A. R., of this city. Supper was served by the ladies, and toasts and speeches made by distinguished speakers from different portions of Oregon.

FROM SEATTLE

Arrival of a [illegible] Fisherman [illegible] Notes

SEATTLE, Feb [illegible].—Capt. Solomon Jacobs of Gloucester, Mass., arrived in the city to-day. He is the fisherman who proposes to develop the fisheries of the Pacific, and already two fishing vessels are on the way around Cape Horn for Puget sound. More vessels will start out during the year.

Washington's birthday was observed by the Patriotic Sons of America of this city to-day. Public exercises were held in the opera house, at which an address was made by ex-[illegible] Terry, and an oration delivered by Judge Thomas Burke. This evening a grand ball is given at Turner hall.

Two sixty ton locomotives for the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railway passed Minneapolis Saturday and are expected to arrive in this city next week. Their coming is opportune, for work on the road has been delayed by the falling of one of the locomotives into the bay. The new machines are of large size, and it is expected will be able to handle traffic on the mountain division of the new road.

THE DEMAND FOR HOTELS

They All Pay, It Little Matters Where They are Located.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—The influx of visitors from the East during the coming season promises well. There is considerable speculation among hotel men as to where these tourists will be accommodated, as all the city hotels are full, or nearly so, and while there are many beautiful country resorts, few of them are managed properly, most of them not being very well kept or fitted up. A large hotel is projected at Santa Isabel, near Templeton. The hotel at Thermalito, near Oroville, will be done in a few months. A new resort, on the cottage plan, will be open in May on Howell mountain, Napa county, near St. Helena. The large hotel at San Rafael is being pushed rapidly toward completion, and at Berkeley, site of the University of California, several capitalists are said to be planning a hotel to cost over $100,000. In addition to these, ex-Gov. Stanford is said to meditate the erection of two large hotels, one at Calistoga and another at the Warm spring near Niles station, on land owned by his brother.

CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO NOTES

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 22.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the state board of trade a motion was carried that an invitation be sent to the states of Nevada and Oregon, and the territories of Arizona and Washington, and other places on the Pacific coast, to join the state board.

Twenty four days for a round trip to Seattle is considered fair time at this season of the year. This is the time made by the ship George F. Manson, Captain Morse, which left for Seattle on January 28, and arrived back here last evening.

The Jackson and Washington street wharves are loaded down with potatoes, so that there is scarcely any room for other freight. The over abundance is due to recent arrivals of vegetables from Oregon.

The concentration of troops at the Presidio was the largest for many years, and great crowds gathered to witness the display.

F. R. Mellis, a merchant of Portland, was among the arrivals to-day. He will be here a week.

Wm R. Sewell, of Portland, ex county clerk, who came here for his health, will remain here about three weeks longer.

The smallpox epidemic took a holiday to-day. Up to 4 o'clock no new case of disease was reported. In the morning Albert Voege, a lad [illegible] years of age, died at the hospital.

OLYMPIC CLUB SPORTS

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—Probably, the most successful out door meeting of any athletic club of the Pacific coast was that of the Olympic club to-day. The two events of chief interest were the 100 and 220 yards dashes by Harry Bethune, a professional from Toronto, Canada. Although not in the best condition, being under a physician's care, he tied the world's record on the 100 yard dash, and lowered the Pacific coast record on the 220 dash. The former he made in [illegible] seconds, and the latter in 22 1-5 seconds, beating the coast record by two fifths of a second. W. H. Quinn threw a twelve pound hammer 93 feet, beating the coast record by six inches. Two special features, which had been announced, were not carried out. G. R. Perry did not attempt to beat the world's record in putting the 100 pound shot, nor did Walter A. Scott attempt to establish a Pacific coast record for one and a half miles. The weather was excellent, and the spectators were highly pleased.

THE BOOM IS MOVING NORTH

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 22.—W. C. Land, who for six years past has been heavily interested in Arizona, with other San Francisco men in the cattle business, returned to-day from the South. "I was interested in noticing," said he, "that there is no cessation in the immigration to California. Both the Atlantic & Pacific and the Atchison & Topeka cars are crowded to their utmost. I could hardly get a seat on the train I came on and there were people from everywhere. One thing about the immigration now, however, is that fully half is coming to points north of Los Angeles. Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo and Fresno are catching most of them and they are gradually spreading farther north. This boom will not stop, I am satisfied, till it reaches clear through to the Oregon line, and there it will take a second move and go clear through Oregon, make that state rush forward, and then on to Puget sound."

PERSONAL

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 22.—Hon. G. W. McBride, secretary of state, is somewhat improved in health. He expects to leave for home in a few days or two weeks.

A. Bush, the well known banker of Salem, arrived in the city yesterday. He is accompanied by his daughter. They have just arrived from Mexico.

Charles Kohn, merchant of Portland, has arrived over the Oregon & California railroad.

Charles Kohn of Portland, arrived here yesterday, having been summoned by the serious illness of his brother, Henry Kohn, receiving teller of the sub treasury, whose condition is critical. Mr. Kohn will remain several days.

Henry Blackman, of Heppner, Oregon, is at the Lick house.

Special agent of the treasury H. L. Beecher is again in the city from a short trip to Coos bay.

RATES TO PORTLAND

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 22.—The increased inquiry regarding passenger rates to the East and to points on the Oregon Short Line, Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific from this territory has led to the publication by the Transcontinental Association of a new rate sheet covering that business. Rates via the Northern and the Canadian Pacific will apply from Marysville, Sacramento, Stockton and Lathrop. Excepting that from Marysville to Bismarck and intermediate points, unlimited rates will in each case be but a few cents less than from San Francisco. Unlimited rates to points reached via the Oregon Short Line east of North Platte or Denver will be $2.50 less from Marysville and Sacramento than from the city, from Stockton, eighty cents less, and from Lathrop fifty cents less. This is the first transcontinental tariff making less rates from the points named than from San Francisco.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 22.—The local executive committee of the National Educational Association is forwarding arrangements for the convention to be held in this city in July with all possible expedition. As regards excursions during or after the session of the association, [illegible] B. Jackson reports that the Southern Pacific Coast Steamship Company (Goodall, Perkins & Co.) had agreed to a reduction of $[illegible] on all excursions, except to Alaska, that exception being made for the reason that all the Alaska steamers are filled. Round rates by the Pacific Coast steamers will be as follows: To the convention, Port Townsend, Seattle and Tacoma, $30, staterooms and meals included.

FOR RAILROAD OFFICES

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 22.—Talk of a fine building on the triangular lot owned by the Mark Hopkins estate, at the junction of Market, Montgomery and Post streets, is being revived. It was stated on good authority yesterday that a new block would be completed there before the middle of 188[illegible]. The plan, as reported, is to have the block a railroad center, with the large offices of the Southern Pacific on the corner and other railroad agencies on the first and second floors. The Vanderbilt agent has already spoken for quarters here, and it is possibly because of some assurance as to the erection of this building that the office for the Vanderbilt agency under the Palace has been leased only for one year.

ANTI-ASIATIC [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb [illegible].—A Hawaiian Anti-Asiatic Union was formed February [illegible]. Its object will be to use all lawful means for stopping the immigration of Asiatics [illegible] [illegible] will be established in various islands.

[illegible] SMALLPOX

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb [illegible].—A young woman [illegible] who said that she had recently arrived in San Francisco from the country went to the receiving hospital this morning and announced that she was suffering from the smallpox. An examination by the physician in charge [illegible] the statement and she was sent to the pest house without delay.

A RAILROAD MORTGAGE FILED

LOS ANGELES, Feb 22.—A mortgage for $[illegible] was filed to-day in the recorder's [illegible] by the [illegible] Salt Lake & Los Angeles railroad Company, [illegible] the construction of seventy [illegible] miles of railroad from San [illegible] through Los Angeles and beyond, [illegible] syndicate furnishing money for the [illegible].

[illegible] WANTS TO [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb [illegible].—Clara Foltz, the lady lawyer, political orator and [illegible], filed an affidavit with the county clerk stating that she is entitled to vote, and requesting that her name be placed on the great register. It is understood that she will make it a test case at the fall elections.

DIED IN SIGHT OF HOME

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb [illegible].—Abraham Wallstein, lithographer of this city, and well known among turf men of the state, died this morning on board the steamer Australia, as the vessel was entering harbor. He had been ill for some time, and went to Honolulu for his health.

FUNERAL OF GEORGE H. SMITH

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 22.—The funeral of George H. Smith, late chief clerk of the Palace hotel, took place to-day from St. Mary's cathedral. The services were largely attended, many prominent persons being present.

DROWNED

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb [illegible].—Paul Blessing, a young machinist was drowned at the Terrace baths this morning being unable to swim. Several friends present were unable to render assistance for the same reason.

SHIPPING

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 22.—Arrived—Steamer Newbern, Victoria; ship Richard the Third, Port Townsend; George F. Manson, Seattle. Sailed—Ship Bonanza, Puget sound; bark Columbia, Puget sound.

THE CITY COMES TO TERMS.

SAN DIEGO, Feb 22.—The city council has at last acceded to the terms of the fire department, having at to-day's session granted them the necessary funds and supplies, and requested them to reorganize.

THE EAST.

President Cleveland's Reception at Jacksonville.

FATAL EXPLOSION AT DULUTH

The House Committee on Lands Completes Its Preparation of an Important Bill—Chamberlain Entertained by Eighteen Girls.

SAVANNAH, GA., Feb 22.—The presidential party arrived here at [illegible] this morning and left for Jacksonville after an hour's drive through the city in the rain. The president rode in an open carriage, and was greeted with cheers wherever he appeared. He was met at the depot by the mayor and a reception committee of citizens extended to him the hospitality of the city. The reception was wholly informal and there was no speechmaking or handshaking during the entire visit.

THE RECEPTION AT JACKSONVILLE

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb 22.—The presidential train arrived here this afternoon, and was greeted with a salute of twenty one guns and the acclamations of an immense multitude of people. The party was escorted by military to the St. James hotel at 1:30. After dinner a grand procession was formed. The line of march was along the principal streets, which were gay with decorations of all kinds. Over 10,000 people witnessed the procession, including many Northern tourists.

On the arrival of the presidential party at the exposition building a salute was fired. The president, Mrs. Cleveland and party were met at the north entrance by the reception committee of the sub tropical exposition and escorted to a platform in front of the north galleries. Col. Daniels delivered an address welcoming President and Mrs. Cleveland to Florida, in behalf of the sub tropical exposition management and the city of Jacksonville, the board of trade, state of Florida and her people.

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT

The president replied at some length, expressing gratitude at the welcome. After referring to the extent and diversified beauties of the nation he said: "I have sometimes thought if a good space of the time spent in learning how much we love our country were devoted to acquiring more intrinsic knowledge of its beauty and advantages, both our citizenship and patriotism might be improved. I expect my present occupation, at the seat of our government, where the country and its people and all their needs are constantly a subject of thought and care, makes it hard for me to omit reference to these things, and yet I would not have you think that on this social visit the holiday which I have taken is to be spent in any other way than in the freest enjoyment which your kindness has offered. I intend that during my brief visit official cares shall give way to the freedom which you kindly invite. In hope and expectation that with an enlarged conception of the greatness and beauty of my country which I shall here acquire I shall return to my post of duty better able to serve you and my fellow citizens." The speech was greeted with the most vociferous applause.

President Cleveland resumed his seat but the applause continued, and at length Mr. [illegible] Jones suggested that the people desired to see Mrs. Cleveland. When the president led her forward there was a perfect tempest of cheering. Ladies and gentlemen on the platform were then introduced to the president and others of the party, after which all returned to the hotel. Inspection of the exposition was deferred until morning. The president's public reception was held at the hotel to-night.

THE LAND LAWS

The House Committee Completes Its Labor of Preparing a Bill

WASHINGTON, Feb 22.—The house committee on public lands to-day completed the bill classifying and regulating the methods of disposal of public lands. The only substantial changes made in the bill at to-day's meeting were the insertion of a new section, requiring a person making entry of public land to file with his application an affidavit declaring that he makes it solely for his own benefit and has no intention that it shall inure to the benefit of anyone else, and a requirement, in the case of desert land entries that the entryman shall, within three years, allowed for perfection of the entry, use every effort to reclaim such land.

EXPLOSION AT DULUTH

Dynamite in a Rock Cut is Exploded, Injuring Many Workmen

DULUTH, Feb 22.—This morning at 7 [illegible] an explosion of dynamite occurred in a rock cut on Fourth street. Eighteen men were injured. Eight are now in the hospital. One died on reaching the hospital and others cannot live through the day. Men and rocks were hurled many feet by the shock. The explosion was caused by some cartridges fired last Saturday, but which did not explode until the men resumed work about them when a few taps on the drill served to set off the unexploded cartridges.

EIGHTEEN TO ONE

Chamberlain Entertained by a Bevy of Beautiful Girls

NEW YORK, Feb 22.—A Washington special to the *Mail and Express* says: One day this week Mrs. Hitt, wife of the Illinois representative, gave Joseph Chamberlain a luncheon, at which he was the only man among eighteen beautiful girls. The luncheon was superb, the girls were charming, and the member from Birmingham was at his best, but the taste of the thing made New Yorkers, New Englanders, and Southerners shudder.

A DOUBLE SUICIDE

Uncle and Niece in Jail on a Criminal Charge Shoot Themselves.

ALLIANCE, Ohio, Feb 22.—Charles Wingard and Annie Fox, uncle and niece in jail here for eloping from Monroe, Mich., committed suicide by shooting at 10 o'clock this morning.

OTHER COAST DISPATCHES

THE SEIZURE OF CHURCH PROPERTY

SALT LAKE, Feb [illegible].—In the testimony of Chief Justice Jones Jack before Examiner Sprague, in the government suits against the Mormon church to recover certain property, witness admitted that the church was the owner of [illegible] shares of the Salt Lake City gas company, of the par value of $[illegible] a share, now valued at $[illegible]. Receiver Dyer at once demanded the stock, and it was surrendered to him. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Feb [illegible] [illegible] were represented [illegible] [illegible] for the support of the free [illegible]

[illegible] THE FISHERIES TREATY

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb 22.—Mr. Higgins has given [illegible] the signature of a series of resolutions [illegible] protesting against [illegible] the Behring sea question [illegible] the recent commission, which means practically a temporary surrender of the rights of British subjects on the Pacific coast.

[illegible] TO CALIFORNIA

BENSON, A. T., Feb [illegible].—Five special cars [illegible] forty [illegible] excursion passed to-day on their way to California.

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS

THE "TRIBUNE" ON THE TREATY

NEW YORK, Feb 22.—In an editorial on the fisheries treaty the *Tribune* says: The state department's diplomatic triumph is a feeble and incoherent promise. From his own standpoint Bayard has succeeded fairly well in adjusting technical questions, but even if he has done this, he has failed to vindicate the honor of the nation by defending the rights of citizens engaged in a lawful calling. After reciting the outrages committed in the last two years by the Canadian authorities, the *Tribune* says: "The most valid objection to the treaty is this plain fact, that nearly all these outrages and indignities can be repeated under it, with the same impunity as before. The Canadian government with their customs regulations, deliberately harassed and persecuted American fishermen to force the United States to take off the duty on fish. That was their objective point, and will be again, treaty or no treaty."

A NEW ATLANTIC & PACIFIC DEAL

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Feb 22.—Arrangements are now being made by the St. Louis & San Francisco road for assuming joint management with the Atchison Company of the Atlantic & Pacific. Expensive repairs of the last named road are to be undertaken at once, amounting almost to rebuilding of the line. New ties are to be laid almost throughout, smaller bridges have to be rebuilt, and new iron is needed on some portions of the road. The A. & P. have been under the management of the Atchison for a year and a half, but the 'Frisco lately became dissatisfied with the way the property was being treated, and a commission, consisting of representatives of the 'Frisco, A. & P. and Atchison, lately went over the line on a tour of inspection, with the result above stated.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT HIS BROTHER.

CHICAGO, Feb 22.—Charles Holton, son of C. Holton, a prominent and wealthy furniture dealer, was fatally wounded this morning by his younger brother Ethan Allen Holton. Fear of burglars induced Charles to purchase a revolver which he kept under his pillow. When the boys were dressing this morning Ethan took the weapon and playfully pointed it at his brother. It was accidentally discharged, the bullet entering the breast of Charles. His physicians say he cannot live.

THE MASONIC [illegible]

NEW YORK, Feb 22.—Grand Master Lawrence of the New York state grand lodge of Free Masons makes a report of the great progress made by Free Masons in paying up the Masonic debt. Over $800,000 has been raised in [illegible] years and three months, and the remaining $[illegible] will probably be cleared up this year.

MESSAGES FREE

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb 22.—The Western Union Telegraph Company to-day issued a notice that it would transmit free all messages to the Mount Vernon relief committee relating to the relief of the cyclone sufferers.

A TRAIN HELD UP

DEMING, N. M., Feb 22.—The west bound train on the Southern Pacific which left here at 4:30 [illegible] M. was held up by two men, three miles west of Stein's Pass this evening.

NEWS FROM HAWAII

No Political Trouble Anticipated—A Destructive Cyclone

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 22.—The Oceanic steamer Australia arrived from Honolulu this morning. The Hawaiian *Gazette*, commenting upon the recent decision of the supreme court upholding the king's absolute veto power, says: "While there is some dissatisfaction over the decision, yet, until constitutional measures can be brought into play for overcoming this source of obstruction to free legislation adverse public opinion will expend itself upon the decision in a legitimate way. No one doubts the good faith of the judiciary in the matter, and there is no agitation or movement or plan of a campaign on foot to disturb the result. There is nothing which threatens in the slightest degree the peace of the community and there is a general feeling that Hawaiian politics will run for at least a generation in constitutional grooves."

The steamer also brings information of a cyclone and tidal wave which occurred at Mahukona, February 5th and 6th. The wharves and a part of the warehouse were swept away. A portion of the railway track was washed away and the office and locomotive round house were badly wrecked. Other property was destroyed along the water front, but no fatalities are reported.

DYNAMITER ARRESTED

He Claims that He had the Compound for Quarrying Purposes

DUBLIN, Feb. 22.—A man has been arrested at Coleraine, County Londonderry, who had a quantity of dynamite in his possession. He declared that he intended to use the explosive for quarrying purposes, but the police believe they have caught a conspirator and that his arrest will lead to important disclosures.

THE CROWN PRINCE IMPROVING

So Say the Physicians but Others Entertain Contrary View

BERLIN, Feb 22.—The doctors all agree that the improvement in the condition of the crown prince is maintained and that his symptoms are encouraging. Unofficial reports declare that he has not gained in strength, although he experienced relief from the discharging of the ulcerous swelling in the right side of the larynx.

HOPEFUL INDICATIONS

SAN REMO, Feb 22.—The crown prince passed a good night, and had the longest sleep that he has experienced since the operation was performed. He felt much refreshed this morning. His cough has lessened.

IRELAND

SENTENCE SET ASIDE.

DUBLIN, Feb 22.—The exchequer court has set aside the sentence of two months' imprisonment passed by the criminal court in the case of Walsh, editor of the Wexford *People*, on the ground of the irregular publication of the notice forbidding the meetings of the suppressed branches of the national league.

Good Sunday Reading

Puck

Editor (to assistant)—This story of Smith's is a very interesting one and extremely well written, but I'm afraid it's too sensational. We cannot be too careful to keep our column clean and pure.

Assistant—How would it do to hold it for the Sunday edition?

Editor—Well, yes. It might do for Sunday.

Value of a Good Name

Texas Siftings.

Brown—"A good name is better than riches."

Robinson—"Yes, that's what Skippum said just before he lit out for Canada."

"It is rather singular that a defaulter should say that a good name is better than riches."

"Not at all. He made the remark when he affixed the name of a millionaire to a bogus check."

Wherein They Differ.

Cleveland Leader

James G. Blaine said just after the campaign of 1884 that he would not again run for president. He repeats that declaration now. Grover Cleveland put himself on record at the very beginning of the campaign of 1884 as holding the doctrine that no man elected president once should ever run again. Will he reaffirm that principle now?

The Life Savers Reward

From the Judge

Officer—Your noble efforts have saved this man's life. Had you not jumped after him he would have drowned.

Citizen—Thank Goodness. There vas now some chance dot I got dese fife hundred tollars he owes me for six months back.

Editor Sanctum

From [illegible]

Contributor—Here is a little article which I wish to submit to the editor—

Editor (with a graceful wave of the hand)—Very sorry, we are full just now.

Contributor—Very well. I will call again when you are [illegible].

A Close Resemblance

[illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] Only Works One Way

[illegible]

Mr. Hurlbut's liberal proposition [illegible] [illegible]

Democrats Never Leave a Surplus

[illegible] Leader

The worst the democrats can find to say about the humane legislation of the republican party is that it created a surplus. Well, we are free to admit it. No such charge was ever made against the democratic party.

By Way of [illegible]

[illegible] Press

The New York *World* [illegible] to it that Lincoln was not a republican. All we have to say is that if the *World* is republican Lincoln certainly wasn't—to his glory be it said.

"What is the difference between an Illinoisan and a Missourian, anyhow?" writes an indignant Southwestern correspondent. "Are they not alike? How can you tell a Missourian?" We don't know exactly, but perhaps as good a way as any would be to travel until somebody is found who uses "like he was" for "as if he were."

Seattle *Press*: D. M. Hoyt and wife have filed an application in the district court praying that a writ of habeas corpus may be granted them to recover possession of their [illegible] year old child, Cora Hoyt, who is at present under the guardianship of [illegible] M. Howers, [illegible] who live on the corner of Lake and Fifth streets in this city. The complaint or application alleges that about a year ago the child was given into the custody of the respondents while the applicants took a trip East to Minnesota. It was agreed that the child was to be returned to the parents whenever they so demanded it. On their return to the Sound the respondents have refused to allow the parents to have possession.

Oaks for rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, chills and fever, colds and coughs. All druggists.

RELIEF OF EMIN BEY.

Stanley the Great Explorer, Surmounts all Difficulties.

Details of the Expedition—Causes Which Led to the Organization of the Relief Party—The Early History of Emin

Berlin Letter Jan 1[illegible] to N. Y. Tribune

Schweinfurth, the African explorer, writes from Cairo under date of December 30. He states that the news that Stanley has reached Emin Bey arrived at Cairo December 2[illegible]. More definite advices are expected shortly.

Mr. Stanley's first laurels in Africa were won as the leader of an expedition organized for the rescue of Dr. Livingstone. His next great work was his journey of discovery across the Dark Continent and this was completed by a three years' residence in the valley of the majestic river which he had explored, and the founding of the Congo Free State with its circuit of commercial stations for nearly 2,000 miles from the coast. His last exploit, like the first in which he was engaged, is a relief expedition. In December, 1886, while he was delivering a course of lectures in America, he was summoned to London to conduct an expedition to the shores of Albert Lake. He returned to England at once and immediately made arrangements for consulting in Egypt Dr. Junker, Schweinfurth and Joseph Thompson, experienced African travelers, respecting the best route to the equatorial provinces, where Emin Bey had been beleaguered for years.

Respecting the early history of Emin little is known. He is an Austrian by birth and was educated as a physician. He was one of Midhat Pacha's medical attendants when that powerful minister was in office. When the sultan dismissed his master, the poor doctor had to take refuge in Asia. By a pilgrim ship he reached Suakim, and then he crossed the desert and made his way to Khartoum with a caravan. Reduced to very low circumstances, he was introduced to General Gordon, who gave him a billet as store keeper, and afterward appointed him doctor. It was in that capacity he was found at Lado by a traveler to the equatorial provinces—August, 1882. He afterward became surgeon in chief of Gen. Gordon's staff. Emin's time was fully engrossed during the four years he occupied the post. For not only was he accumulating great scientific collections and writing elaborate papers for societies, but he was repeatedly sent on diplomatic missions to Uganda and Unyoro. He was an expert linguist, Turkish, Arabic, German, French, Italian and English being familiar languages to him, as well as many of the African dialects.

Emin has been in the equatorial provinces ten years. These were the provinces which Gen. Gordon governed with conspicuous ability. When Gen. Gordon went to Khartoum as governor general of the Soudan, he sent Emin, who had become by this time a Mohammedan, to rule over the equatorial provinces. There Emin has remained to this day. During the first three years of his term he drove out the slave traders from a populous region with [illegible]000 inhabitants. He converted a deficiency of revenue into a surplus. He conducted the government on the lines marked out by Gen. Gordon, and was equally modest, disinterested and conscientious. When the Mahdi's rebellion broke out a governor-general of another's camp was at Khartoum. Emin's warning from the remote south passed unheeded. Hicks's army recruited from Arabi's demoralized regiments was massacred. The Egyptian garrisons throughout the Soudan were abandoned to their fate; atrocious campaigns of unnecessary bloodshed were fought on the seaboard and General Gordon was sent to Khartoum to perish miserably while waiting for a relief expedition that crawled by slow stages up the Nile, and was too late to be of practical service. During all these years of stupid misgovernment and waste of blood, Emin remained at his post. When the death of General Gordon and the retreat of Lord Wolseley's army wiped out the last vestige of Egyptian rule in the Upper Nile, the equatorial provinces were cut off, neglected and forgotten. For two years it has been impossible for Emin to communicate with the khedive whose commission he holds. He has been dependent on his own resources in a region encompassed with hostile tribes. If he had chosen to leave behind thousands of helpless women and children, and to abandon the people of the provinces to the mercies of barbarous slave traders, he could easily have cut his way out to the Congo or to the Zanzibar coast with the rest of his troops. He has not made the Egyptian government's desertion of him a pretext for his own desertion of them.

No continuous narrative of Emin's hardships and adventures in the equatorial provinces has been received in any quarter. It is known that he had about 4000 troops at the outset, that he has organized auxiliary forces of native soldiers, that he has constantly engaged in warfare with surrounding tribes, that he has garrisoned a dozen river stations lying long distances apart, that his ammunition has run low and that he has lacked the money needed for paying his small army, and that in the face of manifold difficulties and dangers he has maintained his position, governed the country well and taught the natives how to raise cotton, rice, indigo and coffee, and also how to weave cloth and to make shoes, candles, soap and many articles of commerce. He has vaccinated the natives by the thousands in order to stamp out smallpox; he has opened the first hospital known in that quarter, he has established a regular post route with forty offices; he has made important geographical discoveries in the basin of the Albert lake and in many ways has demonstrated his capacity for governing barbarous races by the methods and standards of European civilization. The last European who visited him was Dr. Junker, the German traveler, who parted from him at Wadelai on January 1, 1886. His position was then more favorable but he had been reduced at one time to extremities, his soldiers having escaped by a desperate sortie, cutting their way through the enemy after they had been many days without food and when the last thin leather of the last boot had been eaten. Letters written by him in October, 1886, in Wadelai describing his geographical discoveries, were received in England last summer with a contributed article for a Scotch scientific journal. The provisions and ammunition sent to him by Dr. Junker had had a very encouraging effect upon his troops. In December a year ago he wrote: "I am [illegible] holding out here and I will not [illegible] my post." [illegible] messages have been received from him [illegible] within a year. Mwanga, king of Uganda, [illegible] Mr. Stanley's expedition [illegible] to Emin in August to demand [illegible]. The envoys returned with presents and [illegible] Emin was [illegible] Wadelai, awaiting news of the relief expedition from two [illegible] sent out by him in search of Mr. Stanley. [illegible] valuable collections of birds and butterflies and his [illegible] have been received [illegible] from Emin by way of Uganda and Zanzibar.

Dr. Junker and Dr. Schweinfurth informed Mr. Stanley in Cairo that they did not approve of his plan of relief. They considered that [illegible] eighteen months would be required for the Congo journey and advised a journey from the [illegible] of Zanzibar. Mr. Stanley estimated the land journey by the Upper Congo would [illegible] miles, whereas from Zanzibar to Albert lake the distance would be [illegible] miles and the Masai route would be [illegible]. A strong expedition was determined upon, the cost being defrayed mainly by English contributions to the relief fund with a subsidy from the Egyptian treasury. In Mr. Stanley's own words: "The expedition is non military—that is to say its purpose is not to fight, destroy or waste. Its purpose is to save, to relieve distress, to carry comfort. Emin Pacha may be a good man, a brave officer, a gallant fellow deserving of a strong effort of relief, but I declined to believe, and I have not been able to gather from any one in England an impression that his life or the lives of the few hundreds under him would overbalance the lives of thousands of natives and the devastation of immense tracts of country which an expedition strictly military would naturally cause. The expedition is merely a powerful caravan, armed with rifles for the purpose of insuring the safe conduct of the ammunition to Emin Pacha, and for the more certain protection of this people during the retreat home. But it also has means of purchasing the friendship of tribes and chiefs, of buying food and paying its way liberally."

On his arrival at Zanzibar Mr. Stanley found that his agents had already recruited a force of [illegible]0 men for the expedition, and that Tippu Tib, who had escorted his caravan in 1877, when his first descent of the Congo was made, was waiting for him. Tippu Tib was the Zobehr of the Upper Congo, commanding two of the best roads from the river to Wadelai. He agreed to supply 600 carriers at $30 a man, and as Emin was reported by Dr. Junker to have seventy five tons of ivory, the expenses of the expedition might be largely defrayed by the return of the Zanzibaris to the Congo with their precious loads. Tippu Tib was also offered the position of governor at Stanley Falls at a regular salary. He consented to accompany Mr. Stanley on these terms. The steamer set out February 25 for the mouth of the Congo with about 700 men of the expedition, reaching its destination in four weeks. He was then 1,[illegible] miles from Aruwimi, whence he was to march 400 miles through an unknown country to Emin's capital. It was as late as April 25th before he could leave Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool, and it was not until the second week in June that the explorer himself was at Aruwimi, much delay having been caused by defective means of transportation and a scarcity at Stanley Falls, with instructions to rebuild the storehouses, to open negotiations with the tribes and to provide convoys of provisions for the relief expedition. A rear guard was left at Yambouya, and the advance column passed on to the limit of navigation, whence the overland march was taken up. Few difficulties were encountered apart from the natural obstacles presented by a country very difficult to traverse. About July 25th the expedition had ascended the River Aruwimi as far as an elevated tract of country forming a portion of the Mebdi district. At this distance from its confluence with the Congo the river became very narrow, being no longer navigable and Mr. Stanley was compelled for several days to have all the provisions and munitions for use of the expedition as well as those intended for the revictualling of Emin Pasha's garrison, carried on the men's backs. The quantity of rice was so large that each man had to bear a double burden. The rafts which had been employed to convey the heavy baggage were left behind, and only the steel whaleboat brought from the camp at the foot of the Aruwimi rapids was carried past the narrows and again launched on the river. Mr. Stanley greatly congratulated himself that he had brought it, owing to the amount of water which, according to the inhabitants of that part of the country, the expedition would have to cross before reaching the Albert Nyanza. Mr. Stanley calculated that once arrived at the tablelands which shape the basin of the Aruwimi, he would be able to halt for two days, in order to rest his men and establish a fresh camp, garrisoned like that at Yambouya by twenty men and a European officer. The population of the country through which Mr. Stanley was then traveling was considerable, but the people were much scattered. The district was tranquil, the agitation prevalent in the neighborhood of Stanley Falls not having spread to that part of the country.

At the beginning of August the expedition was reported to be advancing without the ammunition and stores designed for Emin. Provisions were scarce, the officers and men undergoing great privations and suffering from disease and hunger. Tippu Tib had failed to send to Yambouya the [illegible] carriers who were to convey the stores. This failure was not due to treachery, since he was still at his post and faithful to Mr. Stanley's interests. In consequence of the disturbed state of the country he could not, as had been agreed upon, organize a revictualling caravan to be dispatched direct to the Albert Nyanza by way of the River Mbour[illegible], but he agreed to do so as soon as possible. The agitation continued in the country between Stanley Falls and the confluence of the Aruwimi with the Congo. Several villages on the right bank of the Congo had been pillaged and laid waste, and a large number of the natives had crossed the river to the opposite bank.

AT AN ENGLISH MEET.

An Occasion of Excessive Hospitality and Sociability

An English Country Day in Midwinter—Exceeding Mildness of the Weather: The Riders and Their Costumes—Arrival of the Hounds

[illegible] C. Crawford in N. Y. World

In the first place, the country is much more interesting than with us in the winter. It is rare for the mercury to go below [illegible] degrees Fahrenheit. The English people use the freezing point as the indicator. They speak of [illegible] degrees of frost meaning so many degrees below [illegible]. They never have weather which approaches zero. The winters here are comparatively mild, the grass remains green throughout the year and but little snow falls. The morning after Christmas I went over with a party of friends to a meet of the hounds. Lord Fitzhardinge is the master of the hounds for that district. It was the first English meet I had ever seen, and as the day was absolutely perfect the picture was a most delightful one to my unsportsmanlike vision.

The morning was crisp and clear. There was a light hoar frost on the ground which soon gave way, so that the ground became moderately soft under the rays of the sun. There was not a bit of wind. The course to be run was over a succession of green, grassy downs skirting hedgerows and thick clumps of woodland. These downs ran to a line of cliffs overlooking an arm of the sea, beyond which was a long line of blue hills—the Welsh mountains. A meet in England is one of the most democratic of gatherings. It was a new thing for me to learn that any body in the neighborhood can come to a meet and be received if he can find a quadruped to carry him. The butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker can come and ride alongside of the gentry and keep up with them if they have as good horses and are as skillful riders.

AT THE MEET

The meet took place on the broad lawn of a handsome country place of a private gentleman who has large coal interests at the Cape Verde islands. There were upward of a thousand people who came through his gates and up his walks without any invitation, driving in all sorts of carriages and carts and upon all sorts of horses. Several hundred came on foot. Another strange feature of this promiscuous gathering was the fact that every one who came was made welcome to the private hospitality of the house. The son of the host actively assisted the servants in passing out sandwiches and mulled claret to whoever rode up to the door. There was a constant procession of lunching horsemen in front of the door for at least two hours before the hounds arrived with Lord Fitzhardinge and the whippers in.

There were all sorts of riding costumes. The master of the hounds and the whippers in wore the traditional pink coats, as did a few of the other riders. The majority of the riders, however, even among the regular members of the hunt wore dark coats. Two army officers from the neighboring barracks came up on very smart horses wearing hunting dresses which [illegible] as neat as full dress uniforms. They wore high silk hats with small steel chains attached to the brim in the rear and passing around their [illegible]. Their coats were four button cutaways with long skirts and broad flapped pockets. These coats were buttoned up tight to the throat, above which appeared a high white collar and a white cravat. Their knee breeches [illegible] patent leather, with steel spurs [illegible] lower part of the heel [illegible]. [illegible] The ladies [illegible] fitting riding [illegible] exception. This was [illegible] fact that it was a holiday and [illegible] the regular members of the hunt [illegible] inclined to stay away. [illegible] first [illegible] out in great numbers. They were very enthusiastic sportsmen, [illegible] horses and in all sorts of riding [illegible].

THE HOUNDS

The main interest culminated when the hounds arrived. They were such a smart, intelligent looking lot of animals. They all carried their heads and tails straight up. They appeared to be eager and anxious to be away, but were easily restrained by the whips of the servants in charge. They were moved about with the precision and rapidity of well drilled soldiers. When the hounds came into the inclosure about the house where the meet took place they smelled the food of the morning lunch and were at once going to press to the front, but a wave of the whippers-in stick sent them back in a compact mass to a corner of the inclosure, where they remained. The amount of lunching and drinking done by the people who arrived, and who must have just come from their breakfast, simply illustrated the ability of the English people to eat at any and all times as a preliminary to anything in the way of work or fun.

There was no great excitement about the start. The hunters went away at an easy pace and followed the road for several miles. Gates were opened for them all through the first part of the morning. It was only when a fox was started and the hounds were in full cry that anything like hard cross country riding was attempted. Few of the Bristol people ventured on jumping any of the hedges, so within a very few moments after the start the good riders had everything to themselves. Pedestrians, horsemen and people in wagons went about the country all the morning seeking to cross the trail of the hunters. I was told that the cost of keeping up a pack of foxhounds for ordinary hunting purposes is £1000 a year. After once seeing an English meet it is easy to understand the interest in it. The fox is merely an excuse for sharp and brilliant riding across a lovely country in brilliant, sparkling weather. The meet is generally made up of congenial spirits, and therefore has the additional element and zest of sociability.

A TRIBUTE TO NOBILITY.

Lincoln Beautifully Pictured by an Eloquent Speaker.

Col. R. G. Ingersoll Responds to a Toast at the Brooklyn Republican League Banquet in Lincoln's Memory.

N. Y. special 14th inst.

At the banquet of the Brooklyn Republican League Monday evening, in observance of Lincoln's birthday, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll responded to the first toast, "Abraham Lincoln." The response was as follows: "We have met to honor the greatest statesman that this country has produced. Only a few years ago the citizens of this nation were willing to live upon the unpaid labor of their fellow-men, only a few years ago the people were the whippers of women and the stealers of babes; only a little while ago it was almost unknown for an American citizen to speak in favor of the liberty of man. There were two parties then in the United States, neither of them with honor enough, or moral character enough, or a clear perception enough to denounce an institution that involves this commission of crime. In that day there were only two respectable classes of people under our flag—the slaves of the South and the abolitionists of the North. At that time I do not know of any nation that had outlines on the map of the world that occupied a lower moral plane. A few men—a few good and splendid spirits—not only thought but knew that a wrong like that could not live forever, a few men prophesied the dawn of another day. A few men said our flag some time shall cease to pollute the air in which it waves. Among these was the man whose name we honor to-night. He saw with prophetic vision that a house divided against itself could not stand. He was patriotic enough to defend the right, and no man yet has ever shown patriotism by defending the wrong. He only is a true patriot who endeavors to make his country nobler, grander and nearer just. The man who defends the mistakes and crimes of his fellow men is a political panderer and a wretched demagogue. I always thank the man who points out my faults if he does it through tenderness and love—the man who flatters your crimes is your enemy.

"Abraham Lincoln was one of the few who saw that slavery could not exist forever. He was born in a cabin—laid in the lap of the poor—born in a cabin in the wilderness of Kentucky, yet he rose to such a supreme and splendid height that fame never reached higher than his brow when, putting its laurels on the brow of a human being. He was a man who was true to himself—and for that reason true to others. He was a strange mingling of mirth and tears, of the perfect and grotesque of Socrates and Rabelais, of Æsop and of Marcus Aurelius, of all that was noble and just, of mercy and honesty, merciful, wise, lovable and divine, and all consecrated to the use of man, while through all and over all was an overwhelming sense of chivalry and loyalty, and above all the shadow of a perfect mind. Of nearly all the great characters of history we know nothing of their peculiarities. About the oaks of these great men, and about the roots of these oaks we know nothing of the earth that clings to them. Washington himself is now a steel engraving. About the real man who lived, who loved, who schemed, and who succeeded, we know nothing. The glass through which we look at him is of such high magnifying power that the features are indistinct. Hundreds of people are now engaged smoothing out the lines in Lincoln's face so that he may be known, not as he really was, but according to their poor standard, as he should have been.

"Abraham Lincoln was not a type, he stands alone—no ancestors, no followers, and no successors. He had the advantage of living in a new country. He had the advantage of social equality, of personal freedom, of seeing in the horizon of his life the perpetual star of hope. He knew and mingled with men of every kind and became familiar with the best books. In a new country you must possess at least three qualities—honesty, courage and generosity. In cultivated society cultivation is often more important than soil, and, while a polished counterfeit sometimes passes more readily than the blurred genuine, it is necessary only to observe the uncertain laws of society to be honest enough to keep out of the penitentiary and generous enough to subscribe in public when the subscription can be defined as a business investment. In a new country character is essential. In the old reputation is often sufficient. In the new they find what a man is; in the old he generally passes for what he resembles. People separated by distance are much nearer together than those divided by the walls of caste.

"Lincoln never finished his education, although he was always an inquirer and a seeker after knowledge. You have no idea how many men are spoiled by what is called education. For the most part colleges are where pebbles are polished and diamonds are dimmed. If Shakespeare had graduated at Oxford he might have been a quibbling attorney or a poor parson. Lincoln was a many-sided man, as reliable as the direction of gravity. His words were as kind as mercy, and gave a perfect image of his thought. He was never afraid to ask, never too dignified to admit that he did not know.

"Lincoln was natural in his life and thought, master of the story-telling art, liberal in speech, using any word which wit would disinfect. He was a logician. He did not say what he thought others thought, but what he thought. He was sincerely natural. If you wish to be sublime you must keep close to the grass. Too much polish suggests insincerity. If you wish to know what is the difference between an orator and the elocutionist read Lincoln's wondrous words at Gettysburg and then read the speech of Edward Everett. The oration of Lincoln will never be forgotten. It will live until languages are dead and lips are dust. The speech of Everett will never be read. Lincoln was an immense personality, firm but not obstinate—obstinacy is egotism, firmness is heroism. He influenced others and they submitted to him. He was severe to himself, and for that reason lenient to others, and appeared to apologize for being kinder than his fellows. He did merciful things as stealthily as others committed crime. He did and said the noblest deeds and words with that nobleness that is the greatness of honesty. Everything for principle, nothing for money, everything for independence. Where no principle was involved easily swayed, willing to go somewhere if he [illegible] right, [illegible] willing to stop sometimes, but he would not go back, and he would not [illegible]. He knew that fight was needed and [illegible] he knew that slavery had defenders [illegible] and that those who advocated [illegible] some time. He was neither [illegible]. Nothing discloses the character [illegible] use of power, and [illegible] Lincoln that, [illegible] he never abused it [illegible] side of mercy. Wealth could not [illegible] could not awe this divinity. [illegible] knew no fear except the [illegible]. He was the embodiment [illegible] courage. He spoke not to [illegible] to convince. He raised his hands [illegible] but in benediction and lived to [illegible] tears on the cheeks of wives whose [illegible] he had saved from death. Lincoln was the grandest figure of the greatest civil war of our world."

[illegible] Hood's Sarsaparilla with other blood [illegible] that it is by far the best.

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FROUDE'S WEST INDIE

An Indirect Assault Upon the Gladst Policy

A Book Marred by Errors but Full of Del Writing—Glimpses of Strange Life in Remote Corner of the World

THE ENGLISH IN THE WEST INDIES, or the Bow of Ulysses. By James Anthony [illegible] Charles Scribner's Sons.

The value of a book will always be [illegible] mined mainly by the author's purpose in [illegible] ing it. It may have no value even if [illegible] their purpose is well settled in his own [illegible] because he may be a bungler in his art [illegible] even if he is [illegible] [illegible] his work [illegible] had it he is [illegible] interested by something [illegible] different from the task he has set out to [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. Froude says that if England [illegible] govern [illegible] there are [illegible] and the nation will be all in all.

Holding such decided views on the subject of home rule in Ireland, Mr. Froude must [illegible] ly take a very dark view of home rule in the West Indies—if there were any such thin[illegible] simulacrum of it existed for a while in Ja[illegible] until Governor Eyre put an end to [illegible] shooting and hanging a lot of niggers. [illegible] account which Mr. Froude gives of this [illegible] able affair even if no other account we[illegible] cessible would convince an impartial [illegible] that the massacre was brutal and unnece[illegible] the work of a weak minded man acting [illegible] the influence of the white inhabitants wh[illegible] under the momentary influence of panic [illegible] that the execution of Gordon, the colore[illegible] tor and member of the Jamaica assembly, [illegible] cold blooded executive murder. Mr. [illegible] drops a tear over the grave of poor [illegible] while sitting in his Gordon's lately [illegible] but his sympathies are mainly with poor [illegible] who was dismissed from office after an [illegible] gation by the home government. [illegible] was completely ruined by the sad affair [illegible] though no man ever shed his brother [illegible] blood more conscientiously. Mr. Froude, [illegible] sentimental moments always speaks [illegible] West Indian African as our brother [illegible]

Mr. Froude's book has a political p[illegible] throughout viz: to put on the brakes an[illegible] the train that is rushing towards "dism[illegible] ment of the empire." We must have [illegible] nonsense as home rule in the West Indie[illegible] we defy anybody to tell from reading th[illegible] one what is the present government of the [illegible] glish West Indies, or any one of them [illegible] fact is that these governments are exa[illegible] as Mr. Froude extols and commends [illegible] [illegible]

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[illegible] which Hayti is the largest divisi[illegible] earliest island discovered by Columbus [illegible] historians say that it was one of the [illegible] group to which Columbus gave the [illegible] San Salvador.

Mr. Froude draws a dark picture [illegible]

...UTE TO NOBILITY,

...tfully Pictured by an Eloquent Speaker

...rsoll Responds to a Toast at the ... Republican League Banquet ... Lincoln's Memory.

...Y special 11th inst ...ust of the Brooklyn Republican ...y evening, in observance of Lin... , Col. Robert G. Ingersoll re... first toast, "Abraham Lincoln," ...was as follows: "We have met ...reatest statesman that this coun...ed. Only a few years ago the ... nation were willing to live upon ...r of their fellow-men only a few ... people were the whippers of ...e stealers of babes only a little ...as almost unknown for an Ameri... speak in favor of the liberty of ... were two parties then in the ..., neither of them with honor ...ral character enough, or a clear ...ough to denounce an institution ...e commission of crime. In that ...e only two respectable classes of ...ur flag—the slaves of the South ...onists of the North. At that time ...y of any nation that had outlines ... the world that occupied a lower ... A few men—a few good and ...ts—not only thought but knew ... like that could not live forever; ...ophesied the dawn of another ...w men said our flag some...se to pollute the air in which it ...g these was the man whose name ...might. He saw with prophetic ...ouse divided against itself could ...e was patriotic enough to defend ...no man yet has ever shown patri...ding the wrong. He only is a ...ho endeavors to make his country ...er and nearer just. The man who ...istakes and crimes of his fellow ...cal panderer and a wretched dem...ways thank the man who points ... if he does it through tenderness ... man who flatters your crimes is

...incoln was one of the few who ...ery could not exist forever. He ... cabin—laid in the lap of the poor ... cabin in the wilderness of Ken... rose to such a supreme and ... that fame never reached higher ... when putting its laurels on the ...man being. He was a man who ...imself—and for that reason true ... was a strange mingling of mirth ...the perfect and grotesque of Socra...s, of Esop and of Marcus Aure...at was noble and just, of mercy ...merciful, wise, lovable and divine ...onsecrated to the use of man, ...gh all and over all was an ... sense of chivalry and loyalty, and ... shadow of a perfect mind. Of ... great characters of history we ... of their peculiarities. About the ...great men, and about the roots of ...e know nothing of the earth that ...m. Washington himself is now a ...g. About the real man who lived, ...who schemed, and who succeeded, ...ing. The glass through which ...him is of such high magnifying ...o features are indistinct. Hon...le are now engaged smoothing out ...Lincoln's face so that he may be ...s he really was, but according to ...ndard, as he should have been. ...Lincoln was not a type. He stands ...restors, no followers, and no suc... had the advantage of living in a ..., he advantage of social equality, ...reedom, of seeing in the horizon ...e perpetual star of hope. He knew ... with men of every kind and be... with the best books. In a new ... must possess at least three ...nesty, courage and gener... cultivated society cultivation ...re important than soil, and, ...olished counterfeit sometimes ...readily than the blurred genuine, it ...ily to observe the uncertain laws of ...honest enough to keep out of the ...rnd generous enough to subscribe ...n the subscription can be defined ... investment. In a new country ...essential in the old reputation is ...nt. In the new they find what a ...e old he generally passes for what ... People separated by distance are ... together than those divided by the ...a.

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FROUDE'S WEST INDIES.

An Indirect Assault Upon the Gladstonian Policy.

A Book Marred by Errors, but Full of Delightful Writing—Glimpses of Strange Life in a Remote Corner of the World.

THE ENGLISH IN THE WEST INDIES; or, the Bow of Ulysses. By James Anthony Froude. Charles Scribner's Sons.

The value of a book will always be determined mainly by the author's purpose in writing it. It may have no value even if the author's purpose is well settled in his own mind, because he may be a bungler in his art. But even if he is not a bungler, his work will be bad if he is overmastered by something quite different from the task he has set out to do and really thinks he is doing. The central idea of Mr Froude's work on the West Indies is that England ought not to grant home rule to Ireland. This is the beginning, the middle and end. All that he tells us about the West Indies is scaffolding for an argument on the Irish question. He takes his departure from London with the Gladstonian jargon ringing in his ears. He escapes it until he reaches the islands, although the remembrance of it sadly mars the pleasure of the journey by sea. When he finds himself in West Indian waters the greatness of Rodney and the contrasted littleness of Gladstone, and indeed of all English parliamentary orators who have ever lived, with the possible exception of Chatham, who was essentially a man of war, come over him with new force. At Jamaica he gets his first mails from home. Of course they are filled with the everlasting Irish question, and so we have the whole thing over again. We do not intend to follow Mr. Froude's Irish debates. As critics of his West Indian observations, we neither approve nor disapprove his positions regarding home rule, but we present one paragraph from his musings in the island of Jamaica. *Ex uno disce omnes*.

"Mr. Sexton says that if England means to govern Ireland, she must keep as large an army there as she keeps in India. England could govern Ireland in perfect peace without an army at all, if there was no faction in the house of commons. Either party government will destroy the British empire, or the British nation will make an end of party government on its present lines. There are sounds in the air like the cracking of the ice in the Neva at the incoming of spring, as if a nobler spirit was at last awaking in us. In a few more years there may be no more radicals and no more conservatives, and the nation will be all in all."

Holding such decided views on the subject of home rule in Ireland, Mr. Froude must necessarily take a very dark view of home rule in the West Indies—if there were any such thing. A simulacrum of it existed for a while in Jamaica, until Governor Eyre put an end to it by shooting and hanging a lot of "niggers." The account which Mr. Froude gives of this deplorable affair, even if no other account were accessible, would convince an impartial reader that the massacre was brutal and unnecessary, the work of a weak-minded man, acting under the influence of the white inhabitants who were under the momentary influence of panic and that the execution of Gordon, the colored orator and member of the Jamaica assembly, was a cold-blooded executive murder. Mr. Froude drops a tear over the grave of poor Gordon, while sitting in his (Gordon's) lovely garden, but his sympathies are mainly with poor Eyre, who was dismissed from office after an investigation by the home government. Poor Eyre was completely "ruined" by this sad affair, although no man ever shed his brother-in-law's blood more conscientiously (Mr. Froude, in his sentimental moments, always speaks of the West Indian African as our "brother-in-law").

Mr. Froude's book has a political purpose throughout, viz., to put on the brakes and stop the train that is rushing towards "dismemberment of the empire." We must have no such nonsense as home rule in the West Indies. But we defy anybody to tell from reading this volume what is the present government of the English West Indies, or any one of them. The fact is, that those governments are exactly such as Mr. Froude extols and commends as best suited to all the non-English colonies of Great Britain. They are crown colonies, whose political existence depends upon an earthly providence sitting in Downing street. The nearest approach to self-government is found in the island of Barbadoes, where there are 4000 electors to 175,000 inhabitants, the tests of the suffrage being partly those of property and partly educational. Mr Froude unconsciously testifies to the tranquil and orderly and comparatively prosperous state of Barbadoes. The island is overpopulated (more than 1000 to the square mile). It is hard to fill so many mouths from the produce of so small a patch, but it would be harder still to find any purely Downing street colony that is doing so well.

The case being admittedly bad in the islands generally, so bad that Mr Froude can hardly find words for his indignation over the net result, we are moved to ask, "What is the matter?" The islands do not have home rule, and apparently do not want it. They have their earthly providence—their Ulysses always stringing his bow in Downing street—why do they not get on?" There are two reasons, according to Mr. Froude. One is that the trustee in Downing street does not take an interest in his *cestuis que trust*. The other is that the islands were not allowed to have a reciprocity treaty with the United States, whereby the price of sugar might have been raised by its free admission into its greatest market. If England would only gird herself up and do her duty and take an interest—if she would "make an effort" like Mrs. Dombey, or "be a man," like Mr Chuffey, we should see an improvement very soon. Why do not young Englishmen go to the West Indies and make their fortunes? asks Mr Froude again and again. Here is land and labor and climate and richness all inviting the ingenious and sturdy youth of Albion to go and make their homes. Alas, they are deterred by the apprehensions of home rule and negro supremacy! And the enterprising Yankee is deterred by the same fear. Give us the assurance that we shall have none of this, and we shall straightway begin to take an interest and make an effort and be a man. Let Downing street, or rather let all England, come up and take a solemn oath to wage eternal war against home rule. Nothing short of this will ever restore the Antilles to their former prosperity and Britain to her pristine glory.

The amount of misinformation in Mr. Froude's book concerning things that he saw with his own eyes is extraordinary. He says, for instance (p 50), that the blacks in the islands are "perfectly happy." They have no aspirations to make them restless. They have no guilt upon their consciences. They have food for the picking up." A people who have food for the picking up are, of course, in an enviable state, seeing how great a struggle mankind generally have to get a sufficiency. We are considerably surprised, therefore, to read a little further on (p 109) that if Barbadoes is driven into bankruptcy (by the failure of the American reciprocity treaty) and wages cease, "the negroes will starve and will not take their starvation patiently." Why should they starve when food can be had for the picking up? Why should they work for wages at all in such a land of plenty? The truth is, that the West Indian negro seldom has enough to eat. His wages are only twenty cents a day, and he has to buy food imported from the United States and reaching him with freight charges and heavy import duties added to the American price. Let anybody take a walk along the roads in any of the islands with the special view of seeing how much food he can gather without paying for it. Then let him leave the road and plunge into a tropical jungle with the same view. His foraging will be just as productive as it would be in Westchester county, New York, or in Warwickshire, England. The plantain, the cheapest food of the tropics, is as much an article of commerce as the cabbage is in the United States. Yams are sold in all the market places, and it is absurd to suppose that the negroes would buy them out of their scanty earnings if they could be had for the picking up.

Mr. Froude recurs again and again to the injustice done to the islands by disallowing the reciprocity treaty with the United States, although every American and every well informed Englishman knows that the treaty never had the smallest chance on our side of the bargain. The Mexican reciprocity treaty, which was far more favorable to us and far less objectionable to our own sugar planters, remains unconfirmed to this day. The West Indian treaty, if there had been any such thing, would have been shelved with even less ceremony. But Mr Froude's indignation becomes hottest when he tells his readers (p 318) that "the commercial treaty which was offered to our islands by the United States has been accepted eagerly by the Spaniards. Spanish sugar goes free into the American market." This will be news to our customs officers. If it were true, it would spare congress a world of trouble in dealing with the surplus. Who could have told Mr. Froude that the sugar of Cuba is admitted free of duty into the United States, we cannot imagine. Perhaps it was the same deceiver who told him (p. 349) that "St. Domingo, or Espanola, of which Hayti is the largest division, was the earliest island discovered by Columbus." Other historians say that it was one of the Bahama group, to which Columbus gave the name of San Salvador.

Mr. Froude draws a dark picture of negro self-government in the republic of Hayti. As this is taken almost wholly from the pages of Sir Spencer St. John, it is probably a true picture. But he says nothing about the adjoining republic of St. Domingo, which is doing as well as some white republics and some British crown colonies that might be named.

There is a chilling suggestion here and there in Mr. Froude's pages that slavery was not so very wrong, and may even have been beneficial to the blacks, since they were slaves in their own country, and were only transferred from a barbarous servitude to a civilized one. This is a characteristic inaccuracy, if not a suppression of the truth, the fact being that man-hunting existed in Africa only because there was a market for slaves outside. But for the white slavetrader, the native slavehunter would not have been. The same thing is still going on in the Soudan. The slaveholder in the Orient may as easily say that he is doing no wrong because his victims were slaves before he got them.

There have been many books written on the West Indies, but none that we have read is so worthless and untrustworthy as Mr. Froude's. In mere descriptive writing it is surpassed by Kingsley's, and, while not devoid of entertaining qualities, it is inferior to the recent one by Mr. Paton. But Mr. Froude does not write to describe tropical scenery and vegetation, or to while away one's leisure hours. He writes to instruct and educate. He has a deep moral purpose. It is to show how the world has degenerated since the days of Charles V., how inferior the nineteenth century is to the sixteenth, how the Reformation has gone on leveling and grinding us into an indistinguishable mass—all this in a style which may be called Carlylese in the fifth or fiftieth dilution. We quote a sample from page 306:

"The sixteenth century was the blossoming time of the old world, and no such men had appeared since as then came to the front, either in Spain, or Italy, or Germany, or France, or England. The actual leaders of the reformation had been bred in the system which they destroyed. Puritanism and Calvanism produced men of powerful character, but they were limited and incapable of continuance and now the liberty which they had demanded had become what their instinct had told them from the first must be the final shape of it—a revolution which would tolerate no inequalities of culture or position, which insisted that no man was better than another, which was to bring down the high till all mankind should stand upon a common level—a level not of baseness or badness, but a level of good-humored, smart, vulgar, and vulgarizing mediocrity, with melodrama for tragedy, with farce for comedy, sounding speech for statesmanlike wisdom, and for a creed, when our fathers thought that we had been made a little lower than the angels, the more modest knowledge that we were only a little higher than the apes."

This was the substance of Mr. Froude's contention in an argument with one Don G——, in the island of Cuba. "If Don G—— had been a reader of Dickens, he must have sighed with the elder Turveydrop "I see nothing to succeed us but a race of weavers.""

PROHIBITION MEETING AT LA CAMAS.

A large and enthusiastic mass meeting was held in St. John's Presbyterian church, La Camas, on last Monday evening.

The flourishing little city has been stirred as never before by the attempt to start a saloon in spite of the remonstrances of five-sixths of the property owners and an overwhelming majority of the legal voters of the town.

The meeting was called for the purpose of expressing the sentiments of the citizens in reference to their narrow escape from the attempt to force a saloon upon them.

Hon J. R. Thompson, president of the territorial legislative council, and the most prominent champion of local option in this territory, was called to the chair, and Mr Allan Duffin was elected secretary.

Mrs Walton presided at the organ, and "Hold the Fort" was sung with enthusiasm by the large audience. Prayer was offered by Rev. T. H. Harper. Stirring speeches were delivered by the chairman, also by Revs Drake and Harper, and by Messrs Long, Wade, Pratt, Robertson, Bartlett, Tidland, Mills, Neville, Doust, Johnstone and others.

The following preamble and resolutions were introduced by A. E. McMaster, Esq., secretary of committee on resolutions, and enthusiastically adopted, only one man, and he not a property-holder in the town, voting in the negative.

The meeting adjourned at a late hour with a fixed determination to have at least one town in the United States where prohibition does prohibit. A committee of over fifty representative citizens was appointed to carry into effect the purpose of the resolutions.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, At an election held in June 1886 under the provisions of the statute known as "The Local Option Law," the people of La Camas by a majority of nearly three to one voted to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within Columbia precinct in Clarke county; and

WHEREAS, We have been for nearly two years, and with marked success, working out the problem how to build up a town without the adjunct of the saloon and its pernicious associations; and

WHEREAS, The influx of new families, the establishment of comfortable homes, the erection of a substantial school house at the cost of five thousand (5000) dollars and a beautiful church where all religious denominations worship God in harmonious unity, the prompt re-erection of the Columbia River Paper Mills after their destruction by fire a little over a year ago, the erection of substantial business houses, the extension of all kinds of honorable trade, the regular and daily visits of three lines of steamers, the establishment of a well conducted and widely circulated weekly newspaper, together with the multiform beneficent accessories of a Christian civilization, all attest the wisdom of those builders of the city who have determined that its foundations shall not be laid upon the iniquities of the accursed traffic in intoxicating liquors; and

WHEREAS, The supreme court of Washington territory has seen fit to give an adverse decision to that rendered by many of the ablest interpreters of law who have occupied the judicial bench in this and in other territories, and states of the Union, by declaring the local option law unconstitutional; and

WHEREAS, An attempt has been made by certain citizens of Vancouver to force a licensed liquor saloon into the town of La Camas, in spite of the vigorous and earnest protest of five-sixths of the property owners and of an overwhelming majority of the legal voters of Columbia precinct, which protest was presented in due form before the county commissioners and the claims and rights of the protestors advocated in person by the Hon J. R. Thompson, president of the territorial council, as our attorney, together with N. H. Bloomfield and Rev P. H. Harper; be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the people of La Camas, in mass meeting assembled, cannot refrain from giving this public expression to our indignation at the dastardly attempt of a citizen of a neighboring town already cursed by the liquor traffic and those residents of La Camas, together with A. M. Bull, county commissioner, who aided and abetted him in this attempt to force the saloon with all its satanic concomitants upon our community, and that we can find no language save that of utter contempt, with which to characterize this effort of the fiend alcohol to tyrannize over the rights of a free people.

Resolved, That the heartfelt thanks of the *bona fide* residents of La Camas and vicinity are due and are hereby tendered to those two members of the board of county commissioners, R. T. Cowan and Lowell M. Hidden, Esquires, for their manifestly fair and honorable action in refusing to submit to the direction of the manipulators of a traffic which neither fears God nor regards the rights of men; we also tender our sincere thanks to Hon. J. R. Thompson, Rev R. H. Harper and N. H. Bloomfield for their vigorous and persevering advocacy of our rights as a free people, before the board of county commissioners.

Resolved, That in view of our providential escape from the fearful calamity of a liquor saloon being planted in our midst with all its accursed and debasing influences we hereby publicly record our gratitude to Almighty God. Believing that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty and that he helps those who help themselves we urge all friends of law and order to see to it by organized association and increasing watchfulness that no illegal sale of intoxicating liquors in any manner or under any pretext shall be permitted in our city, and if so be that the carrying out of this resolution shall demand the employment of a secret detective we pledge ourselves to contribute of our means according to our ability for the purpose of this enforcing the law.

Resolved, That the secretary of this meeting be requested to send copies of the preamble and resolutions now submitted and adopted by this meeting to THE OREGONIAN and Clarke county news papers with a desire that they publish them in their respective papers.

THE STEAMER MANZANITA.

U. S. S. MANZANITA,
MARE ISLAND NAVY YARD,
Feb 15, 1888.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In THE OREGONIAN of the 10th inst your San Francisco correspondent states that the lighthouse steamer Manzanita arrived in tow of the lighthouse steamer Madrono. The Manzanita steamed to San Francisco in sixty one hours from Astoria, making nine knots per hour and over, as the time made will indicate. The Madrono accompanied her.

On the 7th of December a crack was discovered in her low pressure crank pin, and on examination after our arrival it was found to be the same in extent. You will therefore confer a favor by correcting the above report. The Madrono simply acted as a convoy.

H. C. LORD,
Engineer U. S. S. Manzanita.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

NEW YEAR'S ILLUSTRATED OREGONIAN, 24 pages. Copies mailed to any address. Price 25c.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

OREGON.

The Weston Leader thinks that Weston ought to have a board of trade.

Rev. Father Leonard, of Dakota, will succeed Father Hermann at Jacksonville Catholic church.

Stockmen are gathering their saddle horses preparatory to the spring round up, says a Prineville paper.

Harney Valley paper: A sheep man near Saddlebutte, a few days since, lost forty sheep from eating wild parsnips.

A stockmen's association is to be held at Arlington on the 25th of the month, to discuss the question of future stock range.

French Prairie Gazette: Scott Taylor, city assessor, has just finished the city assessment of Gervais, which amounts to over $200,000. The tax levy is three mills on the dollar.

At the adjourned meeting last week the county court formally concluded to erect a new court house, on the ground known as the College block, at a cost of $60,000, says the East Oregonian.

McKinley Mitchell, list clerk, has been taking the census of the district the past week, says the Gervais paper. He reports 175 school children between the ages of four and twenty, in the district, an increase of twenty five over last year.

The jackrabbits are so scarce since the severe cold that some of the settlers are seriously considering the advisability of importing seed, says the Harney valley Items. The fact is, however, that nearly all the rabbits have died during the winter, and these pests will be very scarce during the next few years.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Jack Shippard, from Tacoma, sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary for theft, received his discharge Monday, being allowed his freedom before the expiration of the time on account of good behavior.

At Vancouver the other day Nicholas Dupuis, an old Hudson Bay man, who came here in a canoe in 1832, celebrated with his wife at the St. James cathedral, their golden wedding. High mass was sung by Rev. P. Poups, assisted by Right Rev Bishop Junger.

Adams county Times: Stock men in this vicinity report no losses so far this winter, and the beasts in fine condition. New grass will soon make good picking, the spring 'round up' is near at hand, and the branding iron will be hunted up and got ready for business.

At Sprague a few days ago Harry Stone, a brakeman, fell from a box car while it was in motion and narrowly escaped very serious injury. He fell backwards and was so badly hurt that two men were required to assist him to the hotel. He was fast recovering at latest accounts.

The Chehalis Vidette is informed that a saw-mill will soon be erected at Melbourne with a capacity of about 20,000 feet. It is stated that the machinery has been ordered, the site determined upon, and the building will be erected as soon as possible. Parties recently from Texas are at the head of the project.

While digging in his garden a few days ago, Col Milroy stumbled across a stone about six inches in length, dressed to the shape of a wedge, says the Chehalis Vidette. It was the only stone found upon the place, and was probably used for some purpose by the early aborigines. It is quite a curiosity.

Engineer Duncan Matthewson, while engaged in cleaning his engine, at Sprague a few days ago, slipped and fell to the ground with such force as to break his left arm just above the elbow joint. The fracture was promptly reduced. The accident will compel the engineer to lay off for a month at least.

The cold weather while the ground was bare is said to have killed large numbers of gophers, woodchucks and other hibernating animals, says a Walla Walla paper. As a usual thing, they take their winter nap in shallow holes without danger of freezing, but the late snap, with ground bare, was too much for them, and large numbers succumbed.

Saturday morning, says the Dayton Islander, while H. N. Pringle was working over an emery wheel in his shop at the upper end of Main street, the wheel, which was revolving at a velocity of about 1000 revolutions per minute, suddenly flew into about twenty fragments. One piece shot by within an inch of his right temple, cutting a strip several inches in length off from the rim of his hat.

Many of the farmers are complaining that the cold snap destroyed alfalfa in their meadows, says the Walla Walla Union. If this is so, something new has been learned, as heretofore it has been supposed that after grass had become rooted it was impossible to kill it out by any weather. If the alfalfa meadows have been injured as reported, the damage to many of our farmers will be considerable.

Monday evening, says a Sprague exchange, while attending a dance at Fairview, George Wood was badly kicked by his saddle horse. He was standing on the ground when the horse lunged forward kicking. The animal hit him with both hind feet in the small of the back. The young man was conveyed to a house near by and a physician sent for. The injuries received were so severe that his parents have been unable to remove him to his home up to the present.

Chehalis Vidette: Would it not be well to take some steps to avoid a repetition of the terrible calamity that occurred on the North Beach last week by which twenty-four human beings met a watery grave? A lighthouse at Damon's, and the ship and her crew would not have been lost. A life-saving station on the North Beach, and every life would have been saved, although the ship might have been lost. Why do we not have one or both of those things? Is it not because we do not make an effort to get them? We believe that should the business men of the harbor take the matter in hand the lighthouse will be built, and money appropriated to maintain a life saving station.

WINLOCK NOTES.

WINLOCK, W. T., Feb 22.

The *Pilot* will this week enlarge to a twenty-eight column paper.

The Pacific Postal Telegraph Company has established an office here, with Miss Lou Harrington as operator.

Mr J. S. Nealey will leave here next week for Florida, where he has recently invested in land. He will be absent two or three months.

Several parties are engaged in clearing out the creek, so as to run the logs recently lost by Rhoades to Hinelle's mill, where they will be sold.

Dr Brunow, who has been ill for some time, has sold his interest in the Pioneer drug store to his partner, George Dueber. The doctor is quite a sick man, and doubts are entertained of his recovery.

Quite a delegation of Tennesseeans are expected here to night. Some of them are men with means and will make a valuable acquisition. Some twenty families from North Carolina will also arrive here soon, having written that they are about ready to start.

Rhoades's mill is now busy on an order of about 200,000 feet of bridge timbers for the railroad company. Some of the timbers are over seventy feet long, and the most of them over sixty. This is the only mill on the road from Kalama to Tacoma that can saw such lengths.

NOTES FROM GOLDENDALE.

GOLDENDALE, W. T., Feb 21.

Immigrants are coming in at a lively rate.

Measles are making the rounds among young and old, rich and poor.

The county commissioners have appropriated $100 to advertise the county.

The Odd Fellows expect to erect a hall, and intend to buy a tract of land suitable for a cemetery.

Henry Timmerman, the condemned murderer, will be taken to Spokane Falls to be resentenced by Hon Judge Turner.

Goldendale is supposed to be on the eve of a boom. City real estate is advancing and several purchases have been made lately.

A joint stock company under the direction of the Goldendale Building Association has been incorporated, capital at [illegible], object, to erect, maintain and own public buildings. The first thing on the programme is to erect a hall [illegible] feet suitable for an armory, to cost [illegible], sufficient funds having been subscribed.

JUDGE GEORGE TURNER.

Mention was recently made in THE OREGONIAN of the resignation of Judge George Turner, associate justice of the supreme court of Washington territory. In speaking of Judge Turner's resignation, the Walla Walla *Union* says:

On the 15th of February Judge George Turner telegraphed to Attorney General Garland his resignation of the office of associate justice of the supreme court of Washington territory. Judge Turner was appointed from Alabama by President Arthur on the 5th of July, 1884, and has presided over the Fourth judicial district with fairness and ability, proving one of the ablest and most popular men ever on the bench in the Northwest. No reasons are given for tendering the resignation, nor do the papers of Spokane Falls, where Judge Turner resides, contain any other information than the mere statement that they are purely personal. Judge Turner was one of the 306 who supported Grant at Chicago in 1882, and is a republican of the radical-progressive type, a fine organizer and brilliant leader. He would make a splendid delegate to congress and should he be the republican nominee would be elected.

CROP OUTLOOK.

Without the slightest doubt the grain crop of this county this year will be more than one-third larger than it was last, says the Sprague, W. T., Sentinel. The farmers have been busy plowing for the past two weeks, and every one with whom we have conversed has expressed an intention to increase his acreage sown to grain. There is nothing to prevent this being done. Wheat, oats and barley sown in this county in the middle of May will fully mature, ripen and yield abundantly. Owing to this fact farmers have at least three months more in which to complete their plowing and seeding. A great deal of low land is being broke by those who were early with their seeding last fall, and while the new land will not produce as much as that which has been thoroughly subjugated to the will of the farmer by repeated plowings, yet it will materially help to swell the grand total. Thorough inspection of the fall sown grain shows that it was not injured by the freeze in the least, has a fine start and will yield a full crop.

CONDITION OF STOCK.

Sprague (W. T.) Sentinel Feb 11.

After careful inquiry of the owners of the thousands of cattle wintered upon the ranges of this county the past winter, we can assert without fear of successful contradiction that not one single head perished from cold or want of feed. Thousands of them did not see a bite of hay or straw during the cold weather, and roamed the broad prairies without shelter. The weather at one time in January was the coldest ever experienced here, but it was that kind of good cold weather, unaccompanied by boisterous and piercing winds, and as soon as the couple of weeks of snow passed the cattle found an abundance of bunch grass to feed upon. The cattle on the ranges are rolling fat, and just in that condition when they make the finest flavored and most tender of beef. As Montana cattle ranges were sadly thinned out during the winter there will be found a ready market for 10,000 or 15,000 head of our surplus cattle this spring and summer, and prices are likely to range higher than last year.

SMALL BOY AND MATCHES.

A. J. McCall and wife, of Covello, left last week for a visit to a brother and family living on the Potlatch, leaving their family of four or five boys and girls in charge of the farm, says the Dayton, W. T., *Islander*. Sunday evening all were away from home except Walter, the oldest of the family, and Charlie, a little 7 year-old son. The latter was playing about the granary, and in some way set fire to it. A. S. McCall noticed the fire from his place near by, and, running down there, succeeded, with the help of Walter, to save a header and all other machinery stored therein. There were 400 bushels of barley in the granary, of which about 75 bushels were changed to charcoal with the building.

IDAHO.

Shoshone Journal: A private letter from J. E. Bowers, Rock Creek, says the snow in that section has disappeared and the frost about out of the ground. The cattle came through the severe storm of January all O. K. So far losses have not exceeded those of past winters.

A surgeon went out Sunday to see Jack Barry, who had been injured by the vicious stallion a few days ago, says a Boise paper. He says Barry is getting along very well and that he will be able to save his arm which was so badly broken. Whenever the horse is led out of the stable there is a man with a gun close by who has instructions to shoot provided any disposition is evinced of repeating his old performance. The stallion cost and is said to be worth $500.

Boise Statesman: "Black Jack" was brought into town on Sunday last by Tim Driscoll, who captured him on the road leading from this city to Mountain Home. He took his capture very coolly and gave all the information asked of him. When asked what had become of Jesse Blotcher, he said he had left him at Umatilla landing but he was at the present time at Pendleton. Judge Gray, the district attorney, telegraphed and ascertained the statement to be true. The prisoner was brought before T. W. Randall, Esq., who discharged him on the charge of murder and still held him for robbery.

DASTARDLY LAWLESSNESS.

Nez Perce News Feb 11.

Some time ago a man named John Klass, who worked at his trade, that of carpentering, in this place about a year ago, but later at Asotin went to the house of Nelson Hanson near Theon, Asotin county, and hired himself as a carpenter. At the completion of his duties in that capacity he desired to settle on some government land, and was offered the relinquishment of Hanson's timber culture for $500. He accepted the terms and gave his note for the amount and filed a pre-emption upon the land. Hanson became dissatisfied with his neighbor and assaulted him with a knife one day but was worsted in the encounter by the barefisted carpenter, who bears a good reputation.

Last Sunday morning at 1 o'clock there was a rap on Klass's door, but no response came to the question, "Who's there?" The door was burst in, Klass reached his revolver, but only one charge would go. He was overpowered and bound hand and foot by five masked men, and tumbled into a wagon after suffering gross brutalities. He was then brought to Snake river and landed on the Idaho side in a benumbed and half clad condition. A strong clue to the dastardly cowards is in the hands of the sheriff, who is in pursuit with blood in his eye. Klass is in this city awaiting developments.

MONTANA.

According to an exchange the terrible disease of smallpox is said to be spreading rapidly in Butte, Montana, and threatens to become epidemic. In the early part of last week thirteen cases were reported in the city proper and Walkerville creating quite a panic among the people. The sanitary conditions of the city are said to be bad and great fears are entertained of the disease spreading.

Says the Choteau Calumet: Jack Graham, who has been in this vicinity about six months, was arrested on Wednesday by Deputy Sheriff Merrill, of Wicks, on the charge of attempted highway robbery at that place about a year ago. It seems that Jack's partner in the transaction was caught at Wicks and was acquitted, but Jack twice escaped from Sheriff Merrill before the trial, the last time by knocking him down, and made his way to the northwest territory, whence he came to Choteau. To make sure of his prisoner this time, Merrill put him in irons and left on Thursday's coach for Helena. The Claude Duval business evidently doesn't pay in these parts.

A SETTLER'S COMPLAINT.

ENTERPRISE, Columbia Co., Feb 20.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Looking over the *Oregon Mist* of December 30th 1887, I read an article from THE OREGONIAN giving 'Hail Columbia' to the land agents of the late Commissioner Sparks, in regard to the Perry Tomlinson case. When I first came into the woods as a homesteader Mr. Tomlinson was the first man to prove up on his claim. The fact of his being on his place once during that summer and remaining about two days, then returning to his home in Portland, led me to asking questions about men proving up on such places, at the same time living in Portland. I was told it was not right, but that more were doing the same thing. I thought if men around me were going to do that kind of business that it would be a long time before we would have a community, and schools and neighbors would never come. I spoke of trying to put a stop to such work and I was encouraged to do so by my neighbors and I am the one who made the complaint against Tomlinson. I found I would have to live on my place and I wanted others to do the same. The woods are full of such non-resident claims. There are claims here that men hold by coming from Portland a few days, borrowing bedding from people living here and eating with them. They go, sleep one night on the place and back to Portland. They hire some work done on the place and in six months they come again. I am here with a family and I here testify, a soldier at that, and I want others to stay here part of the time to help keep the roads open, open new ones, keep up schools and try to improve the country. There are now close around me homesteads and preemptions for sale that the parties have lived on one or two years. Others have sold and gone. It is all right for them to sell, but if they do not intend to sell let them come and show some signs of making a home. I claim the land agent did his duty in that case and you censured him without hearing both sides. We now have three quarters of a mile of new road to open and those who are living on our places have to do the work, while the Portlandites smile and say "All right."

HOMER C. BROWN.

Now is the time to buy your spring medicine. Get Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the best.

SLEEPLESSNIGHTS made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. S. G. Skidmore & Co.

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AGRICULTURAL.

LEARNING TO FARM.

An exchange says when farmers mourn their ill luck they seldom think it due to the lack of knowledge, but, in truth, the oldest and best farmers are always learning something new about their business. What they learn, and the improvements they are thus able to make, constitutes an immense difference in results very often. Routine work is much the same and is easily learned, so in great part all farming must be alike. A man must learn the common ideas of farming first, and then is ready for the first lessons that agricultural science can teach. If he keeps his attention on what he sees and hears, improvements will necessarily occur to him in many particulars of the business. The practical must come first and the theoretical can follow. Going to an agricultural college to drill in theory and science is often calculated to educate a young man out of farming life rather than into it. The agricultural course should combine the practical work of the farm with science and theory to be truly effective. They should learn to have faith in farming as a business, and not be taught that farming will not pay, as many men succeed in acquiring independence at farming as in any other branch of life or business. Success only comes, however, from good sense and good management.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT UNION.

The report of this association for 1887, as published in the *Pacific Rural Press*, claims that the season was a satisfactory one to the average fruit grower. While they lost by Eastern shipments at times, because of high freights and failure of railroads to live up to promises, the loss has been made good by the high prices obtained for dried fruits. Canners had taken unusually large quantities of fruit at fair prices, and have generally been so successful that many new canneries are being started and capacity of old ones enlarged. Fruit men are learning that they have been well repaid for good work done, drying and packing fruit, and are making rapid strides toward perfection in handling cured fruits of all kinds.

It is recommended that more care be taken to thin fruit on the tree, and to select and pack fruit well, intended for shipment; then the handling of their products will be done with more satisfaction to all concerned. Complaint is made that a great deal of fruit sent East is not well selected, or in good order, or properly packed. The union having the handling of fruit on a large scale, sees these faults and calls attention to them.

During the year the number of stockholders had largely increased. Financially, the union was a success. Disbursements for the year had been about $11,000. The system adopted had been to ship fruit to Eastern cities, and then sell it at auction. By this plan a fruit-grower could learn in a week from the day his fruit was shipped, what it brought, as all sales are for cash down. This was a new departure in 1887, and was forced by the critical state of the California market. The crop of 1887 was so great that canners could not handle it, and often the sales did not pay freight and boxing. Besides, there were thousands of acres of new orchards coming into bearing, so some way of disposing of the fruit crop became imperatively necessary. All fruits consigned to the union, arriving in anything like good condition, sold well. Only for delays in transit and some default on part of transportation, shipments would have been double what they were. Shipments to Boston were especially profitable and satisfactory.

Prices realized from peaches were a surprise to all; plums met with special favor and pears sold well, even though they arrived over ripe; cherries seem to have yielded good returns. Shipments were made to Philadelphia, Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Boston, New Orleans, St. Paul, Omaha and Kansas City. From figures given it appears that for every dollar the fruit growers realized the railroads charged 81c for transportation. To make fruit growing a success the schedule time for fruit trains must be regular and certain, with a rate of $400 a car for passenger trains and of $300 a car for freight trains, and a $250 slow rate to Chicago. Also a $500 passenger and a $400 freight rate to New York, Buffalo, Boston and Philadelphia.

During 1887 the shipments were: To Chicago 157 cars, Denver 36, Minneapolis 113, New York 105. The total number of 1100 car loads of green, deciduous fruits left the state during that year. To the agents of the union 540 cars were shipped.

The foregoing facts possess very considerable interest for fruit growers in this section of the Union, as showing how their products can be disposed of to the best advantage and where they will find a market. The 1100 cars shipped from California represent 100 bushels of fruit to the car, of 40 pounds each, or 4,000,000 pounds, or [illegible] bushels. The value to the fruit grower must have been nearly $1,000,000, and ultimate sales twice that sum.

HINTS FOR EARLY SPRING WORK.

Those who have manure saved for spring use on gardens or fields should draw it out and scatter it during good weather from this time on. If there was no manure last fall put around small fruits and pie plant, this should be done as soon as convenient. All small fruits should receive a good dressing of manure in the fall or early spring. The pie plant bed, that you depend on for early use in the family or to put on the market early, should have a good dressing of the very best of well-rotted manure. The strawberry beds should be heavily dressed with the same and then spaded in; raspberries and blackberries and currants all are in need of enriching and cultivating properly, so as to be able to return the farmer good profits for their ground rent and his labor. It is only the fault of the farmer himself if he does not enjoy all the luxury a garden affords and has not a cash income from it besides. The farmers of this valley are learning far better than ever before that their prosperity depends as much on success with small things as with great staple crops, and that the one is calculated to carry the other along.

Every farmer should have a good garden, and to be sure this should plant a hot bed to raise early plants to set out in it. There is considerable profit in early vegetables, and the garden affords opportunity for the younger members of the family to work. Very often the farmer's wife is the best gardener in the family, and if she enjoys gardening she can direct the work of the young people.

The sales of poultry and dairy, fruit and vegetables and such items of farm production very often are the features of income by which the success of a farmer's life is governed.

WHEAT DETERIORATION.

AN EXPERIENCED GROWER THINKS CONSTANT CULTIVATION MAKES BETTER WHEAT.

Mr George Belshaw, of Eugene writes THE OREGONIAN: Perhaps I have experimented on the production of wheats more than any one in Oregon. I am aware it is a favorite theory that to keep wheat from deteriorating, seed must occasionally be procured from other soils and climates. My experience for twenty years shows this theory is not true, but I agree, in part, that Oregon wheats have deteriorated within fifteen years, but there are various causes. One is, not screening out the small grains from the seed wheat, and another, not keeping up the fertility of the soil. These are the main causes of deterioration of wheat, and not failure to bring new seed from other countries, which would be only a waste of money and loss of time.

I have twenty varieties that I have grown for twenty years, fifty more for ten years, and thirty more for five years. One-half of these are winter and half spring varieties, two-thirds white and one-third red wheat. These were obtained from different countries and hardly any of them yielded a good sample of wheat until after three years' growth. I have raised them on the same fields all the time and they are now perfect wheats, and all who saw them at the state fair must believe so.

At the world's fair held at New Orleans in 1885 the varieties thus grown on the same soil for twenty years took the first premium for best spring and winter wheats of any class or locality, as diploma is sent me states. I made seven entries of wheats and took first premiums on all of them.

Again, at the world's fairs held at Philadelphia and Paris the same kinds, on same soil, drew the first premiums over all others. The grains of these same are longer now than they were then and have been improving in size and color for several years. Why is this? Because they are better adapted to soil and climate. The more perfectly wheat matures the better the yield and the better the grade of flour made to the bushel. The Willamette valley land and climate are probably better adapted to raising good wheat than any other country. Twenty years ago it was not uncommon to raise twenty-five to forty bushels per acre, and the average the last four or five years has been sixteen to eighteen bushels. The average of all the states is only twelve. The average in England is twenty eight to thirty bushels, because they keep the soil up by better management. We in America let it go down by raising wheat after wheat without rest, or manuring or rotation of crops, or fertilizing. So wheat and flour deteriorate. Now, many fields are one-third wild oats and cockle, and hardly any is merchantable until run through a good cleaner. Straw is short and the heads and grain diminish in size. Of course the flour is affected as to quantity as well as quality.

Farmers in Eastern states have been changing seed wheat continually for many years, and what is the result? Their wheat is no better than fifty years ago. I have lately received twelve varieties that were on exhibition at the Chicago fat stock show, taken there to compete for premiums. Not one sample of these is any where equal to the screenings of our white wheats raised here for thirty years and over. Wheat will not deteriorate, provided the soil is kept up to its proper richness, but will improve by being acclimated.

[The foregoing, from Mr Belshaw, is so well sustained by his individual experience for so long a term of years, that his position seems to be impregnable. Cultivating so many varieties he cannot, of course, devote much space to any one, but the fact that his wheats improve in size and color after so long time of constant planting on the same land, is convincing. If farmers would have the best quality and yield of wheat they must select seed by screening out the small grains and must farm so as to in a measure sustain the fertility of their soils, as he says.—ED.

GROWING ROOT CROPS.

Our farmers need to increase their cultivation of root crops, for by growing roots for winter use stock will not only do better, but there will be economy of feed. The inquiry comes from a reader, and probably would be made by many others: "What roots shall I grow and how shall I grow them?"

The general impression among experienced farmers and followed very commonly in England is that Swedes and rutabaga turnips are the best stock food. Prof Stover in his work on agriculture shows that Swedes are grown in rotation after stubble and the best fertilizers for them are superphosphate of lime and half a usual dressing of manure. He also shows that small turnips have greater nourishment to the same weight than large, because land, when manured and cultivated highly, brings very large roots that have a larger proportion of water than small ones. At the same time while a buyer of roots will benefit by buying smaller ones by the ton, the farmer who grows for his own use, will profit by good cultivation and let the roots grow as large as they will. There is an advantage in growing them rather thickly in the rows, as then there are more in number and smaller in size. In this way a large yield can be got of smaller roots.

It is very essential that land to be planted to turnips shall be placed in the best possible condition. Of course, rich bottom land is preferable. If manure is needed it should be applied early and plowed in. It cannot be so far in that root crops will not find it. Commence early and plow the land well, following the plow with a sub-soiler. Unless roots have deep and mellow soil the crop will also be shallow. Harrow thoroughly. It would be well to run a spring tooth harrow as deep as possible. Along in the later spring cross-plow and sub-soil as deeply as heavy teams can do the work. After a while, let the harrow thoroughly pulverize. Plow deep and pulverize very thoroughly, to make the soil fine, so that every particle can render some aid to the growing crop. A root crop, especially, needs deep tillage, because its small rootlets go deep down after moisture and food.

The time to plant in this climate depends somewhat on the condition of the land to be planted. All the weeds must be worked out by the cultivator, through the late spring and early in June. By the 10th of June, if the cultivator has done good work, the weeds should be killed out for the season; then the seeds should be planted in rows two feet to thirty inches apart.

If the land is very strong the rows can be twenty four inches apart. A pound and a half to two pounds of seed will plant an acre. If the ground is thoroughly prepared the cultivation of a root crop can be said to done in a great measure beforehand. Land that is deeply stirred and finely pulverized, up to the 10th or middle of June, will not be troubled with weeds until rains come to start them. If fern grows on the land it may not be so easily killed out, but if the ground has been plowed two inches deep and the fern cut off each week by a cultivator, it cannot appear in great force after the date named above.

A root crop put in as above will not need much weeding, and it will only be necessary to stir the soil a few times after planting.

THE GROWTH OF PLANTS.

How Earth Air and Water Affect Roots and Leaves and Cause Plant Growth.

NUMBER I.

F. H. Storer, professor of agricultural chemistry in Harvard college, has written and published a rather exhaustive work on agriculture, as he says, in the interest of persons fond of rural affairs and students of that science, for in his hands agriculture is a science. This work is a compilation from his lectures in the college course, and he has tried to adapt it to the wants of practical farmers who desire to comprehend the scientific principles that govern the growth of plants, who would have to study at home or forego that privilege. Feeling that many farmers among our readers have the same desire this review of his work is now attempted.

RELATIONS OF SOIL AND AIR TO PLANTS.

The question naturally arises, from whence do plants derive food? Also, how do plants take in their food? Or, what significance do soil and air possess for a growing plant? To many it will appear strange to learn that plants are chiefly derived from air and water. All the carbonaceous matter in a plant is derived from carbonic acid that is taken in by the leaves. The leaves also absorb oxygen, which with carbon, chiefly constitute the dry matter found in plants. A French scientist found in 1000 pounds of clover hay [illegible] pounds carbon, [illegible] pounds of oxygen, [illegible] pounds hydrogen, [illegible] pounds nitrogen. Almost three fourths of the substance of this dry hay came from matter absorbed from the air by the leaves.

A growing plant is chiefly water. Vegetables contain [illegible] per cent to [illegible] per cent of water. Ash trees felled in January contained 28 per cent. of water, maple 34 per cent, fir [illegible] per cent, and the per cent was much greater in the growing season. Plants will grow in water without soil, as has been tried with wheat and Indian corn. Dissolve in the water substances necessary to plant growth, and plants will make vigorous growth in it. Many important experiments in vegetable physiology have recently been made by means of water culture. A French chemist grew chestnut, oak and almond trees, six years old, in water. Clean sand is used to grow plants, ingredients needed by the plants having been mixed with the sand. The sand gives mechanical support to the growing plants, and so does the earth to all crops planted therein. So long as there is moisture in soil plants will grow by absorption from the water by the roots and by absorption from the air by the leaves. So the soil is of use as standing room for the plant, which spreads its roots to brace and strengthen itself. The soil holds plant food in solution, and from this solution the plant absorbs its food. The soil, besides being a storehouse from which plant food is derived, is a laboratory in which solutions of plant food are compounded. The roots also exude matter and dissolve earth substances as water could not, as the gastric fluid of animals dissolves food in their stomachs. Little hairs on plant roots cling to the soil and are active agents for absorbing food from soil water, and also dissolve food that is in the soil. The earth holds in store matters the plant does not need and that would be hurtful if about the roots.

DIFFUSION AND OSMOSIS.

The soil is actually a reservoir of saline solutions. It is easily proved that salt diffuses itself through water, gradually but certainly, until the salt at the bottom becomes disseminated all through the liquid. Fill a bladder with brine and place it in water and insensibly the salt is diffused through the water by a process akin to capillary attraction and water finds its way into the brine. This illustrates how plant foods are absorbed through the membranes that form the cells of plants growing. The word osmose is used to describe this phenomenon of movement of the water inwardly and the brine outward. As the bladder acts so the roots of plants are supposed to act in the soil. The roots are composed of endless minute cells, close together, constituting the atoms by which the tissues of plants are built up. The liquids in these cells differ from those in the soil, which are supposed to pass into the root cells as water flows into brine contained in a bladder. That liquids penetrate roots is shown by watering a plant with colored liquid. Corn watered with milk had white leaves. These being general facts there is still a great difference in membranes and plants and a wonderful variety exists to exercise the skill of scientists, but in the main the features are alike. The solution absorbed by outer cells passes constantly to inner ones and the work of building the plant goes on by this means, plant food being in constant motion through the whole.

MOVEMENTS OF PLANT FOOD.

Substances of a gelatinous nature diffuse even through water very slowly, and are called colloids, while such as are capable of crystallizing in a solid form have a high diffusive power. Among colloids are glue, gums, starch and similar substances. Among crystalloids are sugar, vegetable acids and salts.

Active cells in rootlets absorb saline matters from the soil. Since liquids in root cells—as in case of a sprouted seed—are charged with syrup or brine and osmotic action or diffusion must go on from cell to cell, through the plant, so long as liquids in different cells are unlike or not in a state of equilibrium. Such equilibrium is not possible, as changes constantly occur in a growing plant, and every change perpetuates this incessant diffusion of liquids. As a plant grows, new cells and membranes are formed, and more soluble matter is brought into the plant.

The above statement is made from a chemist's point of view, and merely gives what he sees in action. He cannot say or see what is the life principle involved that actuates osmotic movement. There is a mucilaginous or granulating substance, called protoplasm, in the interior cells that undoubtedly works to promote osmose, and physiologists have much to say of its action as viewed and studied by them.

TRANSPIRATION OF WATER.

There is a difference between mere water and and the liquid plant food. Water is constantly evaporated from the leaves of plants, and such transpiration must have its effect on the movement of the plant food within the plant, while it introduces no food. As fast as such evaporation causes loss of water in cells at extremities exposed to the air, water circulates to replenish it from adjoining cells, and so go on until cells in the roots draw water from the earth around them. That such evaporation is not an indispensable need at all times appears from the fact that plants grow with luxuriance in very moist atmospheres, as in tropical forests, green houses, in the Wardian case, and in seasons of great heat during warm rains, when any exhalation from the plant must be small.

The Wardian case alluded to, is practically a small world by itself. It is named for its inventor, Mr Ward, of London, who made a glass case practically air tight. When so desired its contents consisted of earth, air and water, and seeds or plants were planted therein. Their growth and decay demonstrated the action of nature, as there is going on evaporation and condensation, and the conditions resemble the actual operations of the natural world, except, perhaps, that the moisture is so great that evaporation from the leaves of plants is small, if any at all. This demonstrates that evaporation from growing leaves is not so much necessity as force of circumstances. How does plant food force its way upward against the law of gravitation? This is supposed to be largely on the capillary principle, but nature gives living cells strength, no doubt, beyond mere capillary attraction.

STOMATA OR BREATHING PORES.

All the foregoing has nothing to do with bringing nitrogen or ash ingredients into the plant. Transpiration and movement of plant food are very important subjects. Escape of vapor from the leaves goes on to some extent when the air is saturated with moisture and at the same time the leaves breathe the air and absorb its ingredients. Moisture escapes through myriads of minute valves called the stomata on the surface of leaves and young stems. These close in the dark, when a leaf is wet and when it wilts. If roots do not absorb moisture as fast as the leaves discharge it, a plant wilts and perhaps dies. Conditions of natural vegetation vary, for aquatic plants, covered with water, to the dry sage and cactus growing on rainless deserts.

Ordinary field crops exhale an enormous quantity of water and cannot thrive, or even live unless the earth supplies their roots enough water to compensate for the loss by transpiration or evaporation from the leaves. So the greater the heat the larger the flow of water through the plant, with the effect to keep it in a healthy, succulent condition. Water therefore is a great regulator and keeps plants in a proper temperature. Lay a sash of glass, when house-cleaning in early spring, on the growing grass and it soon becomes clouded with moisture. This is the result of evaporation from the grass underneath. It shows the extent of such evaporation when it can make itself apparent in so brief a space of time. Place a bell shaped glass over growing grass in the driest season and in two or three minutes water will trickle down its inner side.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS.

An English observer concluded that an acre of grass land would exhale more than thirty hogsheads of water every day. For every grain of solid matter added to a plant 150 to 300 grains of water must pass through it. A single cabbage plant of only moderate size exhaled twenty-five ounces of water in twelve hours, and a very warm and dry day a sunflower plant but three and a half feet high gave off two pounds of water in twelve hours. Experiments show recently that grass sod can give off two to five pounds of water in twenty four hours for every square foot of surface. Some have claimed that in a very hot day a grass plant can give off its own weight in water. Young plants exhale more than old.

A Prussian scientist experimented at a village near Berlin to find that barley, for every pound of dry matter—leaves, stem and fruit—exhaled 310 pounds of water. For other growths he ascertained as follows: Wheat, 338 pounds; rye, [illegible] pounds; oats, [illegible] pounds; peas, [illegible] pounds; clover, 310 pounds; buckwheat [illegible] pounds; rape, [illegible] pounds. These experiments were made with greatest care and undoubted accuracy.

FORCE OF SAP FLOW.

Experiments have been made to learn the force of the sap flowing in a tree. A pressure gauge was fastened to the stump of a vigorous plant, and water from the plant flowed into the gauge with all the strength the plant could draw it from the soil through its roots and stem. A grapevine thus tested lifted equal to a column of water thirty six and one half feet high.

Plant food exists in the water of the soil in exceedingly diluted quantity, but the plant has power to gather these substances from the solutions where they exist in such limited quantity. For instance it collects phosphoric acid where it is only in the proportion of 1 to 20,000. Chemists find in the ashes of plants substances that they cannot detect in the soil or its water by most delicate experiments. Iodine is found in ashes of seaweeds, but cannot be detected in sea water. All sea plants illustrate this phenomenon. The foregoing relates to the absorption by the roots of plants and the exhalation, or transpiration of moisture from the leaves, and the flow of sap, or plant food, chiefly water to supply such evaporation by the leaves, constantly going on in all plants, and is well worth careful study by all inquiring minds.

A PROTEST FROM EAST PORTLAND.

EAST PORTLAND, Feb 22.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

What are the people [illegible] is their appreciation of advantage overcoming their sense of justice? To my alarm and grief I find the citizens of East Portland generally in favor of the consolidation of the cities. [illegible] ever about the matter and all mean business. It is radically wrong and proceeds from a diluted public idea of equity. Shall our politicians be thrust from their [illegible] simply for the sake of better mail facilities, better street lighting and improvements, better police regulations and better fire protection? Who shall care for them when the bill is filed by [illegible] drawn from their [illegible] throats. The [illegible] it does not [illegible] on our side—[illegible] the keynote of our alarm when I said Portland will not [illegible]. I am with the [illegible] when [illegible] taxation [illegible] the same principle [illegible] division of the county [illegible] east side people a [illegible] indulge in the luxury of a set of county officials [illegible] ourselves. The chief cause of our opposition [illegible], however, is the tender regard we have for our water company. It has been a mother to us. It has watched over our pocket books with a [illegible] and has sought to [illegible] that all we would have to do would be to [illegible] men [illegible] has sustained [illegible] which has had to subsist on public charity. [illegible] liberally [illegible] support [illegible] interest in the welfare [illegible] in the concern.

We love it, we love it and who shall dare destroy the object of our affections by giving us cheap Bull Run water, instead of our present supply, dear to us? I truly hope that these considerations will have due influence with our citizens and that they will [illegible] seek to better themselves and their city's prospects at the expense of [illegible] and our water [illegible].

The present annexation feeling must be [illegible] or these interests will suffer.

NO CONSOLIDATION.

The Great Railway War.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The latest issue of *[illegible]* contains a comprehensive and intelligent review of the railroad situation in the Northwest. The strong competition of through lines for business and the demoralization of rates are treated not as isolated phenomena, but as factors in the development of the railway business which will ultimately bring through rates between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis to the level of through rates between New York and Chicago. This idea is, in fact, the key to the whole situation.

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The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, FEB. 23, 1888.

DEPENDENCE ON LEGISLATION.

Many letters in which candidates for congress have been discussed have recently been published in THE OREGONIAN. Our own idea is that it doesn't make very much difference who we send to congress, but since quite a number of persons appear to take some interest in the matter we allow them to be heard through our columns.

A letter we print to-day contains this statement, viz: "Oregon is being rapidly settled up and developed in all the essentials of statehood. What is wanted to boost her along is proper state and federal legislation." The first part of the statement is certainly true. But is the last part? That is to say, is the last part true to the extent that state and federal legislation is the chief thing necessary "to boost Oregon along." Is it the important thing, and must it be regarded as our chief dependence? We think not.

"Oregon is being rapidly settled up and developed in all the essentials of statehood." True enough. But how much of this progress is to be attributed to state and federal legislation? If any at all, a most insignificant part of it. Indeed we believe that the habit of depending on state and federal legislation has retarded the development of the state far more than its development has been aided by such legislation. From the national government we get just appropriations enough to keep us from doing anything for ourselves, yet not enough to accomplish anything of real value for the country. For example, we have obtained for the Columbia river small sums through long periods, and have always been and still are seeking and expecting more; yet if it had never been possible to get a dollar for the purpose from the national treasury, and there had never been a hope of it, we would have organized means long since for sluicing out the bars of the Columbia river and keeping the channel open for vessels of deep draught from Portland to the sea, and would also have opened the channel in one way or another at the Cascades and the Dalles.

In every way there is too much dependence on government. The idea is entertained alike by individuals and by communities. Government must do everything for everybody. We all fall into the habit of saying or thinking that if congress or the legislature doesn't do something for the country it will go to the dogs; and this habit dulls our energies and keeps us from doing things for ourselves. It is as well to realize this fact, even if we do not accept the reform it would teach us. Of course we shall all go on as usual, looking to "state and federal legislation to boost us along."

COST OF FARM MACHINERY.

Much farm machinery is made in Wisconsin. At one of the farmers' meetings recently held in that state it was unanimously agreed that the prices of farm machinery were much too high. One who took the lead in the discussion said that a twine-binder could now be made at the factory for $38, such as is generally sold in the market for $170, or $132 more than the first cost of production. Here is an apparently big profit and the farmers ought to find out who gets it, with a view of sharing in it themselves, if possible. If we estimate the first cost of the machine to be $38, and allow a clear profit of $38 more to the manufacturer, which is a liberal allowance, the binder starts out from the shops on its way to the grain fields at a cost of $76. Ten dollars ought to pay the railroad freight and cartage, but the reaper may be destined for Dakota, and may strike the Northern Pacific railroad, where freights are exorbitant, and so we will call the transportation charges $20. This, added to the manufacturer's cost and profit, makes the price $96, and if the implement is sold for $170, it gives the seller $74 net—more by $50 than would be a reasonable compensation for his services.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, commenting on this statement, says that another speaker "seems to have let his hearers into the true secret of high prices when he said that in his county alone there had been lost $15,000 in the sales of agricultural implements during the past fifteen years. That being so, those farmers who are good pay are made to contribute toward a sinking fund to be used in making up the loss on bad debts. This is simply what is done in every department of trade. People also buy too much on credit. The farmer who purchases his agricultural implements on a credit of from six to eighteen months is not only required to pay a high rate of interest, but he is charged a big advance over the first cost price."

We believe that all these evils are prevalent to a greater extent in the Pacific Northwest than in Wisconsin and neighboring states and territories. Still they are not so prevalent with us as they were some years ago; and in this fact is one of the hopeful signs of progress towards safer and better conditions of industry and trade.

NOT COMPREHENSIVE ENOUGH.

In his recent Boston speech, Senator Sherman said: "I am decidedly in favor of tariff reform, always have been, and always will be. The tariff ought to be carefully revised, with a view to correct any inequalities or incongruities that have grown out of the change of values since 1883. Every imported article which does not compete with our domestic industry, and is essential to the comfort and wants of our people, should be placed upon the free list. Every raw material of industry which does not compete with our own productions should be especially selected for the free list." This, in the present state of affairs, is a wise presentation of the subject—as far as it goes. It puts forth the view of the case to which a large majority of the people would yield assent, and therefore for the present time it is "practical politics."

But it is not comprehensive enough. There are abuses of protection which it does not meet, and for which it proposes no remedy. Sugar, for example, is produced in the United States only in very small quantities and within extremely narrow territorial limits. A protective duty on sugar therefore is a burden on the country. It takes $50,000,000 from the people and puts it in the treasury; it gives the sugar trust its opportunity to filch $40,000,000 more from the people; and all for the sake of putting two or three millions into the pockets of a few Louisiana planters, who, as to all things besides sugar, are for free trade.

Tin-plate is not made in the United States, but is subjected to a heavy duty, and its price is thereby enhanced. It would have been put on the free list long ago, had not congress been besieged by protectionists who want the present duty doubled in order that they may make a profit in manufacturing the article. There are abuses of protection almost innumerable, of which these are examples. Senator Sherman's remarks therefore, though well enough as far as they go, do not go far enough.

The New York *World* supports Mr. Cleveland, but it does it with a rather bad grace. The reason may be found in the estimate in which the president is held by Col. John Cockerill, managing editor of that paper, who is quoted as saying: "I have no admiration for President Cleveland. I do not think him a great, pure man, better than his party. I see no occasion for admiring his person or his alleged mental qualities. He is a creature of circumstance, a bubble that will one day be punctured, and after the wind of pretense is let out there will be nothing left but a shabby, gross and commonplace bulk, weighing some 350 pounds."

The damage to winter wheat increases by report, and seems to be general on low ground. Farmers in the Santiam region, near Jefferson, have in some instances had to re-sow all their fall wheat. The fine weather of the current month has been most fortunate, since it has afforded time to repair the damage from the frost. There is danger that it may start fruit-buds. On the other hand, the hard winter having made feed scarce and high, this weather is of great advantage in giving grass a start and making pastures support stock earlier than usual.

THE NONSENSE OF IT.

The defenders of Mitchell's "total exclusion Chinese bill" are more enthusiastic than logical. The absurdity of the "total exclusion bill" lies in the fact that because the coolie or contract labor immigration is objectionable, therefore every Chinaman, high or low, should be excluded from visiting America. To illustrate: Suppose Cavour, the great Italian statesman, were living, and wished to visit America; suppose that congress, vexed by the complaints of labor on the Atlantic seaboard concerning the irruption of cheap Italian and Hungarian labor which floods our mining districts and avenues of railway construction, knocking down wages, should, instead of passing a discriminating statute against imported contract cheap labor, pass a total Italian or Hungarian exclusion bill—what would be thought of the sanity of congress? Under such a bill Count Cavour and Count Andrassy could not as tourists visit America. This is not an extravagant illustration, for under Mitchell's "total exclusion bill" Li Hung Chang, the great Chinese statesman, whom Grant rated as a man of genius of the Bismarckian quality, could not visit America as a private citizen; he would be compelled to clothe himself in the character of an ambassador or other official in order to gratify his intelligent curiosity to visit and travel through America.

On the same stupid principle we might, in order to exclude English paupers or criminals or social and civic lepers of any sort, exclude Gladstone and Salisbury, unless they visited us on an official mission, and exclude Bismarck and Moltke, in order to escape the landing of anarchists, incendiary socialists, etc; we might as well exclude Parnell and Dillon in order to escape the immigration of "dynamite and dagger" Irishmen; we might as well exclude the statesmen of Russia in order to be sure that no bomb-throwing nihilist landed in America. The whole philosophy of Mitchell's "total exclusion bill" is that of Charles Lamb's Chinaman who, in order to roast a pig, burnt down his barns, with their entire contents. Senator Jones of Nevada is a demagogue, but he is not a fool, so he expressly excepts from his exclusion bill Chinese merchants, traders, etc., traveling through the United States. That is, Senator Jones does not think it is necessary, in order to exclude coolie contract labor, to pass a bill which says that no Chinaman, high or low, shall be permitted to step his foot on American soil, for that would only be re-enacting the ancient Chinese total exclusion of all foreigners policy in America.

England, France and America with their guns and ships of war forced Japan and China to tear down their wall of total exclusion of foreigners and open certain of their ports to commerce and intercourse with the civilized world; and now Senator Mitchell proposes that congress shall cast the wall of total exclusion, not simply of coolie or contract labor, but of all Chinese, high or low, around America. If his bill should pass it would not exclude a single coolie that can now come here through Hong Kong and British Columbia, but it would cast an enacted insult in the faces of the influential and governing classes of the Chinese that would be morally sure of retaliation, overt or covert.

Mitchell's bill is the most idiotic anti-Chinese measure that was ever presented in congress. It cannot possibly command anything but contempt from intelligent and candid men. A treaty with Great Britain to prevent the exportation of coolie or contract labor from Hong Kong to British Columbia is one thing, but the passage of a total exclusion bill is quite another. The Italian government, the Austrian government, the German government would not resent the passage of an act to restrain the exportation of certain objectionable classes of Italians, Hungarians and Germans to America, but a total exclusion bill would be regarded by them as a grave insult. So while China is willing and always has been willing to help us in the matter of the annual flight of coolie or contract labor to America she would be sure to resent the total exclusion of all Chinese.

The statement made by Mitchell's friends that when Chinese are murdered on this coast they are almost invariably murdered by their own countrymen is a falsehood, as is the statement that Chinese murderers generally escape justice. How long is it since two Chinamen were murdered and robbed in Polk county, in this state, and a reward offered in vain for the apprehension of their assassins, who are known at least not to be Chinamen? Everybody knows that Chinese criminals on this coast are "railroaded" to the gallows and into the penitentiary by the wheels of justice with a rapidity that is unknown in the case of white ruffians. Is it not notorious in Oregon and Washington territory that white men, clearly guilty of murder, escape the gallows and go to the penitentiary with a speedy prospect of pardon? Does any man remember any Chinaman who robbed or murdered a white man escaping justice? Everybody knows that the Chinaman brings no vices to this coast in which the white vagrants, who mob him, are not his superiors. THE OREGONIAN has never pretended he was a desirable immigrant, but THE OREGONIAN has insisted that he was entitled to his rights under law until we changed the law, and it does not believe that the United States has any more business to cast a total exclusion wall against all Chinese as a race around America than it believes the United States has a right to exclude Italians, Germans and Hungarians as a race, on the plea that some classes of Italians, some Hungarians and some Germans are not desirable civil or social factors in our body politic.

IS HE THEIR SAINT?

The mugwump New York *Times* complains that the speeches made at the banquet in commemoration of Lincoln's birthday were grossly partisan, that the republican party claims Lincoln as their bright particular political saint, while Lincoln was a patriot of the same national stature of Washington, and therefore can no more be claimed as a representative of the republicans of the hour than Washington can be counted as the possession of any school of partisan politics, since his memory is dear to the whole people. [illegible] Why don't they celebrate his birthday [illegible] Washington? [illegible] Jefferson, of Jackson and of Tilden, its patrons [illegible] Lincoln, if they sincerely believe that Lincoln is a vast national figure, not peculiarly a republican?

The real reason why the democracy do not honor the memory of Lincoln is because, in their heart of hearts, they feel that Lincoln was a republican, and know that he carried the battle-flag of the party when it sent the bourbon democracy, howling in defeat, back to their trenches, and that it was Lincoln who stabbed the pro-slavery democracy to death. Hence, while they treat Lincoln and Grant with nominal respect—since they are dead, and no longer dangerous—they really hate both these great men as cordially as the pope of Luther's day hated Luther, because they know and feel that Lincoln and Grant dispersed the bourbon democracy and remitted them for twenty-five years to the political world of outer darkness.

Lincoln is or is not the great distinctive figure in the republican pantheon. If he is not, why don't the democracy canonize him and celebrate his birthday as riotously as they do that of Jefferson and Tilden? That Lincoln was a genuine republican, that if he lived to-day he would be as stalwart a republican as Hannibal Hamlin, there is no doubt in the minds of candid men in either party. Jefferson sowed the bull thistle of state supremacy that withered under the fiery blast of Lincoln's patriotic breath, and was uprooted by Grant's sword and stamped into its grave at Appomattox. Tilden was the democratic copperhead that struck at Lincoln's and Grant's backs when they were fighting for the flag at the front—they are the democratic saints, and so long as they are such, there is no danger of even a bourbon democrat being so stupid as to claim either Lincoln or Grant as "great national figures like Washington, who do not fairly belong to the republican party, and do not stand for its principles or its policy to-day."

If Lincoln and Grant are not types of republican principles and policy rather than bourbon democratic principles and policy, what are they? If they are so large and patriotic as to be national rather than party figures, then they belong to you if you want them—but you do not want them. You do not love them in death any more than you did in life. You love Jefferson, Calhoun, Tilden and Hendricks, and you have canonized those confederates and copperheads because you love them. Sponge out Jefferson, Calhoun, Tilden and Hendricks, and the democracy cannot write in their places the names of Lincoln and Grant. To place them in the same light is too impudent even for a democratic demagogue.

The fishermen on the Columbia river have fixed their schedule of prices for the coming season at $1 to $1 25 per salmon. This is more than cannerymen can afford to pay in competition with cheap Alaska fish, but not more, perhaps, than the labor is worth. It is feared at Astoria that the effect will be to close up most of the canneries for the season. In this THE OREGONIAN sees no cause for alarm. Indeed, the most fortunate thing that could happen for the Columbia river salmon interest would be complete paralysis of the canning business for the next three years. This would allow the fish to restock the river in the natural way, a benefit to which the immediate profit of one, two or three seasons' fishing would be as nothing in comparison.

Duluth is putting out "boom" advertisements. They begin by claiming for the city 12,670 miles of railroad. This is modest and moderate. We may suppose that there are really more miles of railway than this statement includes, by which the traveler may reach "the zenith city of the unsalted seas." But there are more specific details. Last year about sixteen hundred buildings were erected in the city, and half a million dollars were put into one hotel. Receipts of wheat exceeded twenty million bushels, and 2562 vessels loaded at her wharves—chiefly with wheat and lumber. A population is claimed of 4[illegible],500.

The New York *World's* estimates of population, based, it says, upon careful investigation, are interesting. Leaving out Indian territory, its estimates by states and territories foot up 62,874,272—an increase of nearly 13,000,000 since the census of 1880. The states which are credited with largest gains are Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Georgia, Texas and the territory of Dakota. The estimated present population of the large cities is as follows: New York 1,500,000, Philadelphia 1,043,698, Brooklyn 757,755, Chicago with 850,000, and St. Louis 500,000.

Three months ago there was no thought anywhere that Cleveland might not be renominated. There was no sign whatever of opposition to him. Now it has come to pass, through one of the most rapid changes in our political history, that the wisdom of making him the candidate again is not only deeply questioned in his party, but there is a growing effort that has strong prospect of success, to set him aside. This change is wholly due to his tariff message. It could be due to nothing else.

The New York *Sun* gets in a blow on the mugwump doubters of the sincerity of Mr. Blaine's withdrawal, when it says that these same men "are trying to prepare the way for an act of almost unparalleled duplicity and selfishness on Mr. Cleveland's part, by insisting that when he pledged himself not to run for president a second time, he did not understand the weight and potency and irresistible character of the popular demand for the re-election of Grover Cleveland."

The Boston *Herald* says that Gen. Hawley is "the natural candidate of New England for the presidency. He has not only ample qualifications for the presidency, but many elements of popularity as a candidate. A chivalrous soldier, an earnest and eloquent orator, a statesman of large experience, and a thoroughly honest and patriotic man, his should be a name to awaken enthusiasm, as it is certainly one against which no word of reproach can be brought."

Senator Dolph thinks it unlikely that his bill to reserve Crater lake and the surrounding country for a national park will be passed at this time. The executive order withdrawing the district from sale or settlement, will, however, protect it till such time as a bill can be got through permanently setting it aside as a park.

George and McGlynn are now so completely "out" that they "do not speak as they pass by." The great "reform" they were preaching has all gone to smash; in fact these eminent reformers disagree so radically as to what the reform is that the world at large never can be expected to discover it.

Exchanges far and near are crediting an item on "Hybrid Poultry" that originated in THE OREGONIAN, and gives an instance of the Mongolian pheasants assimilating with barnyard fowls, to a Rogue river paper, which evidently copied it without credit.

Senator Dolph writes: "The majority of the committee on public lands is opposed to the creation of any more national parks." This postpones the scheme to reserve Mount Hood. There need be no alarm, however—nobody is likely to take it away.

And still people all over the country are worrying over the republican congressional nomination, which seems very unreasonable. As THE OREGONIAN looks at it, this is a situation where the worrying may safely be left to the candidates.

It is said that the anti-poverty society broke in two because George took the "anti" and left McGlynn the "poverty." McGlynn didn't consider this division of the assets a fair one.

General Manager Potter, of the Union Pacific system, has resumed his duties. His indisposition, though much was said about it, was not really serious.

MEETING NOTICES.

[illegible] War Veterans [illegible]

DIED.

[illegible] at 2 o'clock [illegible] 22d day of February [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Graham [illegible] years and 2 days. [illegible] School [illegible] Her remains [illegible] Portland [illegible] The funeral will take place at [illegible] o'clock A. M. to-morrow, the 24th inst., from the corner of Second and Taylor sts. All friends of the family are cordially invited to attend.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of Dr. Samuel Nelson will take place at Grace Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Eleventh and Taylor streets, at 10 o'clock to-day. Friends of the family invited. Services at the grave private.

BERGER & WADDELL, Sign Painters, 2d First, bet. Washington and Alder, upstairs.

R. H. SCHWAB & BRO., Leading Printers. Lowest Prices. 5 Washington St.

NEW TO-DAY.

F. W. BALTES AND COMPANY PRINTERS 28 OAK ST.

ASTORIA TO GRAY'S HARBOR
STEAMER "DOLPHIN"
(Geo. Miller undergoing repairs)
Will leave Astoria on or about Feb. 26th, as above.
No passengers carried.
Freight, per ton ....4 00 to 6 00
Special rates on ten or more tons.
Apply to J. H. D. GRAY, Agt., Astoria, Or.

NEW PARK THEATER.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
BAIRD'S MINSTRELS.
Entire Change of Programme
This Thursday Evening.
Including Burlesque on the Great Opera Extravaganza,
Erminie, or Robert McCaire
Secure your seats at Prentice's.

NEW TO-DAY.

HOUSE FOR RENT AT 105 JEFFERSON ST. Inquire on premises. 23f7

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT AT KOHLER & CHASE'S, 71 Morrison st.

DR. F. A. JONES, 5½ MORRISON, BET FRONT and First. Diseases of women a specialty. 18f10

ROOMS NEWLY FURNISHED, EN SUITE OR single, for gentlemen, at 275½ Third st, cor Jefferson. 23f18

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single, with board. Inquire at 226 Second st, cor Clay. 7f1mt

MASQUERADE COSTUMES IN EVERY DEsign; country orders filled. E. BARUCH, 163 Fifth st.

FOR RENT—ON MARCH 1, HOUSE OF SEVEN rooms, cor Second and Caruthers. Apply at 32 Caruthers st. 23f1

LOST—FEB 1, A GOLD SCARF PIN, SET IN Turquoise. A reward of $1 will be paid by returning to this office. 23f2

NICE SUNNY ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING; furnished complete; also single rooms for rent. 135½ Fifth street. 23f1

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN WITH No 1 references. Apply at S. L. Stone's, cor First and Ash sts. 23f2

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK and take care of children, S. W. corner Tenth and Montgomery. 23f3

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL OR woman for general housework. Call at 80 South First street. 23f2

WANTED—GOOD BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY for time and capital; give particulars. Address A F S, care Oregonian. 23f2

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to care for children or do light or general housework. 288 Second st. A. A. OATLIN.

WANTED—A GIRL TO GO TO COUNTRY town; must understand plain cooking. Apply 31 North Eighth, corner F. 23f2

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 15 YEARS TO TAKE care of a child; one who lives at home preferred. Call at 60 F [illegible] from 1 to 4 P. M. 23f2

NORTH SECOND ST—4½ LOTS OF VALUABLE property for sale at a moderate figure. Apply to F. V. ANDREWS & CO, 25 Pine st. 21f3

FOR RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, EN suite or single, with gas, bath, large closet. 181 Seventh st, cor Yamhill and Taylor. 23f3

ENTERPRISE IS WANTED IN PORTland. Nothing lacking at the New York. They lead right along.

FOR RENT—HOUSE NO. 90 FIFTEENTH ST. bet E and F, on the 1st of March. Inquire at the Vienna, cor Second and Washington sts. 23f1

WOOD—IF YOU WANT GOOD DRY FIR, oak or ash wood, go to the Pioneer wood yard, foot of Morrison st. Telephone 189. 18f1f

ENJOYING A GOOD RUN, TRY FABRE'S French dinners, with claret, 50 cents. Occidental, First and Morrison sts.

CHOICEST & PURE—THE CANDIES made by Swetland, 43 Morrison st. A trial will convince.

SCREENINGS—100 TONS BUCODA screenings for sale. First-class for steam. Union Fuel Co., 50 Ash st. 21f1f

$4000 WILL BUY 320 ACRES SPLENDID Timber Land, near Oak Point, W. T. For sale by JOHN SHAVER, 112 First st. 22f2wt

FOR SALE—A LODGING HOUSE OF 21 FURnished rooms, (always rented) at No 15 North Third st, corner of B. Sold on account of sickness. 4f1m

FOR SALE CHEAP—STORE FIXTURES, counters, show cases, stools, desk and gas fixtures at F. Steinberg, Third and Morrison streets. 18f1

COLOSSAL GLYCERINE SOAP AT 10 CENTS A cake. The best for the money in the world. Child & Co, Druggists, Second and Morrison sts.

NIGHT SCHOOL AT THE PORTLAND Business College, 2d and Yamhill sts. Students admitted at any time.

MRS. BALLENTINE, 51 STARK ST, BET Fourth and Fifth, come here for the best [illegible] everything comfortable; rates reasonable. [illegible]

THE REVERE HOUSE, CORNER THIRD AND Stark streets; best 25-cent restaurant in the city; elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite. [illegible]

$3500—VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE lot 55x75 feet, south face, on Columbia near West Park st. Clayton & Oliver, 25 Stark st. 22f3

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE, eight rooms, near Harrison and Eighth sts. [illegible] THOMPSON & BIGGEN, 48 Stark street.

FOR SALE—$1600 FOR [illegible] ACRES IMPROVED land near Mount Tabor. DAVIS & DUNLAP, 1½ Morrison st.

WIRE MATS—ALL SIZES OF WIRE mats for sale. The best thing for muddy weather. Wire Mat Agency, 50 Ash st. 21f1f

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN EXCELLENT location on Nob Hill; nine rooms with modern conveniences. Apply F. V. Andrews & Co, 25 Pine st.

JOHN CRAN & CO. HAVE RECEIVED NEW embroidery, hosiery, silk vests, white goods, handkerchiefs and ladies' beaded wraps. 131 First st. 17f1f

BEAUTIES—THOSE NEW WALLPAPERS and decorations now arriving at SCHOFIELD & MORGAN'S, 87 Washington st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL WHO understands cooking and general housework. In a small family. [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATION AS PORTER WAREhouseman or light watchman or any other place of trust, by a steady, reliable man [illegible] Address J W, care Oregonian. [illegible]

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING A LADY'S silver watch, chatelaine chain [illegible] Suitable reward will be paid the finder upon returning to 85 Washington st.

FOR RENT—ONE FRONT BAY WINDOW [illegible] and one single room, unfurnished, [illegible] one block from P. O. 161 Morrison st, N W cor Seventh.

LOST—A PAIR OF GOLD SPECTACLES, BET. Taylor street and Portland Heights, [illegible] West Park and Montgomery. Finder please leave at 234 West Park st, and be rewarded.

WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WITH SMALL capital, either buy out small business, or go in partnership with strictly business man. Address W. [illegible] care this office, with particulars and terms. 23f2

FOR RENT—NEAR SUMMIT STATION, FORTY acres of land, furnished house and several acres improved; low rent to small family who will take good care. For information call at 138 First st. 23f1

FOR SALE OR RENT—160 ACRES OF LAND 20 miles south of Portland; ½ mile from railroad station, [illegible] good house; 20 acres under cultivation. Address [illegible] New Era, Oregon. 23f3

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT Mr. C. H. Dory was discharged from our employ on the 18th inst. A. ROBERTS.
Portland, Feb. 23, 1888.

WANTED—BUSINESS MAN WITH TWELVE years' practical experience in the wholesale trade of the city, wants a situation as cashier or salesman in wholesale house. Address M. P. O. Box 177, City.

FOR RENT—HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS AND BATH-room; furniture for sale; terms ½ cash, balance in monthly payments. This is a rare opportunity, and the furniture is mostly new. Address Y X, care Oregonian.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY just from the East, would like to meet a gentleman with means to assist her financially, for a short time; would pay good interest. Address [illegible] care Oregonian.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM THE East, steady habits, having had over [illegible] years' business experience in various [illegible] seeks immediate employment. Address [illegible] Oregonian.

FOR SALE—A HIGH, SIGHTLY, [illegible] [illegible] C. J. Culver, East Portland, P. O. Box 161.

ATTENTION, CARPENTERS—SEALED BIDS for [illegible] St. Johns [illegible] [illegible] East Portland.

NOTICE—SECOND [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

FRESH CUMBERLAND [illegible] MEYER, WILSON & CO., Consignees.

MR. AND MRS. S. M. GRAHAM DESIRE TO return their sincere thanks for the kind attention and assistance rendered them by the professors and teachers of the State Normal School, as well as by the citizens of Monmouth, and especially [illegible] during the illness and death of their [illegible] daughter, Miss Philena Graham.

$12,000 CAPITAL AND UPWARDS. A business man with said capital seeking for a field of profitable employment of both capital and time, can find an exceptional good chance to buy a well established Wholesale and Commission business in this city. Sales last year $150,000 and can be doubled with larger capital. For further particulars inquire of Kinsman & Voss, Room 5, Minky Block. 2[illegible]

FOR SALE—FIVE BLOCKS LAND WITHIN a short distance of the State Capitol at Salem, with good house, barn, fruit, [illegible] can be made the most attractive home in the city; [illegible] Also lease [illegible] of 160 acres, with furnished house, [illegible] cool house, stable and sheds; 12 acres in soil, [illegible] and orchard grass; 80 acres in timber, [illegible] principally fenced; everything on hand to work with—cattle, horses, wagons, plows, tools, bees and living [illegible] place for Apiary; also complete set of plumbing tools, with small amount of stock; good reasons given for desire to sell. These bargains [illegible] offered to [illegible] parties who wish other property. Will sell below cost to cash purchasers. Address
LUTHER MYERS, Salem, Or.

HOMES FOR PERSONS OF LIMITED MEANS.
BARTSCH PARK ADDITION TO EAST PORTLAND. Desirable Lots cheap, on installments, without interest.
DAVIS & DUNLAP, Real Estate Agents, 1½ Morrison st.

NEW PARK THEATER.
J. P. HOWE, Lessee.
A Dramatic Triumph!
W[illegible] commencing Monday, Feb. 27, with Grand Saturday [illegible] Rider Haggard's
SHE SHE SHE SHE
Dramatized by Wm. A. Brady. Produced by
Webster-Brady Dramatic Co.
With Novel Electrical Effects & Entire New Scenery. Thursday and Friday evenings, "Lynwood, or The Blue and the Gray." Saturday and Sunday, "Lights o' London." Reserved seats at Prentice's.

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DIXON, BORGESON & CO, 108 AND 110 FRONT st. Portland, Oregon.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED—A PLACE TO DO GENERAL housework in small family; call at 12 Main. 23f2

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A POSITION as assistant bookkeeper or office work; best of reference. Address H. Box 4 [illegible] Portland. 16f7

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS wishes sewing by the day in private families; hand or machine. Address Seamstress 205 Fourth st. 21f3

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COLLECTOR FOR three to four hours a day; salary no object; best references given. Address Collector, care Oregonian.

A YOUNG MAN FROM VERMONT WOULD like position as coachman in private family; drove a six horse team at Mt. Mansfield for seven years. Please address H. A. G., care Oregonian. 21f3

SITUATION WANTED—MARCH 1, BOOKkeeper, accountant, office man, shipping clerk, useful man, fully competent, salary $3 per week. Address Lock Box 76, Portland, Oregon. 23f4

WANTED—FOR A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged widow lady with one child, position as housekeeper in hotel or for bachelor; no objection to country. Address X Y Z, care Oregonian. 19f7

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GIRL WOMAN or man as pastry cook at Overland Hotel. 23f1

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL OR WOMAN TO care for two children; must apply at once. [illegible] Seventh st, S W cor Main. 23f1

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WHO HAS TAUGHT at least one term of school successfully. $50 a month to start with, if he suits. Address E B W, care Oregonian. 23f1

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—LADIES TO WORK for a wholesale house in Needlework, at their homes. [illegible] any distance. Good pay can be made. Everything furnished. Particulars free. Address Artistic Needlework Co, 135 Eighth st, New York City.

ALL GIRLS THAT CAN DO PLAIN COOKING well, or general housework, call; all that want good girls call; good German or Swedish cooks can get good wages by calling at 288 Second st. 17f1m A. A. OATLIN.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS SUITABLE for light housekeeping near High school. Add 83 Oregonian. 22f3

WANTED—$1500 ON FIRST MORTGAGE CITY real estate; interest payable semi-annually. Address F M, care Oregonian. 21f1f

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—A MAN OF ENERGY AND PUSH. Apply at 30 Oak street.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

FOR RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms at 174 Yamhill st. 18f1f

FOR RENT—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms, central location, new management; 73 Pine street, between Third and Fourth. 18f7

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT 131 Oak st; hot and cold baths; no ladies need apply; references exchanged. 17f7

FOR RENT—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms to respectable parties, very reasonable, at 12 Fourth st, cor Ash. 5f1m

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED BAY window rooms, en suite or single; furnished and unfurnished rooms for housekeeping. 372 First st. 4f1f

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—HOUSE, CENTRALLY LOCATED; and all furniture [illegible] for sale. Address A, care Oregonian. 19f7

FOR RENT—ONE WELL FURNISHED FIVE room cottage, centrally located, for a term of months reasonable. For further particulars call at 231 First street. 23f3

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH BOARD.

FOR RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS; en suite or single. Gas, baths, with or without board. 25 Seventh st, N [illegible] Stark. 25f1m

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—SALOON, FIRST AND JEFFERSON. Apply at same. 1f7

BARBER SHOP FOR SALE—APPLY TO WM. [illegible] Portland. 21f3

FOR SALE—A GENERAL MERCHANDISE business in the country. Apply to Wm. Kerran, Second and Yamhill sts, Portland, Oregon. 1f4thtfs

$300 WILL BUY A BAKERY AND GROcery doing a good cash business; also all of the household furniture; this is a rare chance. Address M L, care Oregonian. 16f3

GENERAL MERCHANDISE BUSINESS FOR sale, doing $30,000 per year and located in best town in the valley. For particulars address or call on CHURCHILL & MONTEITH, Lebanon, Or. 16f

FOR SALE—GOOD CHANCE FOR A TAILOR that can cut and fit. A thriving business in a country town. Apply to W. R. Frenke, Secretary of the Board of Immigration, or to P O Box 99, Corvallis, Oregon. 16f

FOR SALE—CANDY AND ICE CREAM BUSINESS well established in good location. Good reasons for selling. Any party buying will be instructed in the making of all fine French candies. Apply at S. E. corner Second and [illegible] Anderson, Portland. 4f1m

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FARMS FOR SALE—SOME GOOD FARMS IN the Willamette Valley for sale at reasonable prices and on easy terms. Apply to WM. MACMASTER, 80 Second street, Portland, Oregon.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOT AND HOUSE ON [illegible] Address W [illegible] 3f7

FOR SALE [illegible]

$12,000 CASH WILL BUY [illegible] [illegible] Inquire of Mrs. D. Bayley, [illegible] 21f1m

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE LITTLE FRUIT farm, close to the center of East Portland, on streetcar line to Mt. Tabor. Adjoins those properties [illegible] centre part [illegible] improvements, first-class [illegible] I will give a bargain [illegible] R. W. H., care Oregonian. 16f

SMALL FARM FOR SALE, SIX TO TEN MILES southwest from Portland, on the N. P. R. R. [illegible] school house near. [illegible] acres choice, orchard, fencing, prairie, [illegible] posts, house, barn, and other buildings. Terms easy. For particulars apply to FRED CLARK & CO, 13 Stark street, Portland. 21f

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FRICTION ELEVATOR FOR SALE LOW; CAN be seen in use in this office. 13f

FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED BULL PUP, 8 months old; $20. Call at East Side office, Fourth st, bet I and J, East Portland. 22f2

FOR SALE—EIGHT YOKE OXEN, WESTERN stables, Fourth and Pine. Apply for next four days to W. O. Robb, Merchant Hotel. 22f2

FOR SALE—COMPLETE OUTFIT OF ELEGANT bar fixtures. Apply corner of Third and Ash sts. 5f1f F. BOTKFUHR.

FINANCIAL.

$7000 WILL BUY FOUR HOUSES AND lots situated in the best business portion of Arlington, Or. This property is rented and bringing a monthly rent of $100. Title perfect. Address P. O. Box 18, Arlington, Or. 9f1m

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY AND SUBURBAN property by the German Saving and Loan Society of San Francisco. [illegible] agent. 21f1f

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture and chattels of any description, without removal or personal note. [illegible] 21f1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

ZERA SNOW, ATTORNEY, HAS REMOVED to [illegible] Building, Rooms 4 and 5, Second floor. 14f1m

MRS. [illegible] [illegible] East Portland. [illegible]

M[illegible] [illegible] 2f1m

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

[illegible] 2f First st, Portland, Or.

A[illegible] COMMISSION AND PRO[illegible] Front and D sts, Portland, Or.

B[illegible]

C[illegible]

MASON, EHRMAN & CO. WHOLESALE GROcers and commission merchants. Nos. [illegible] North Front street, Portland, Or.

MILLER & WEST—(J. C. MILLER, W. H. WEST) commission merchants in general and dairy produce, 127 Front st. between Washington and Stark.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants; agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co. 84 Front street, cor. Ash st.

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL grocer, dealer in ship stores, garden and grass seeds, foreign and domestic fruits, etc. N. E. corner Front and Alder streets, Portland, Or.

G. COHN & BRO., WHOLESALE GROCERS AND Comm'n Merchants, 168 and 170 Front, bet Morrison and Yamhill. Consignments solicited on lowest rates of commission. Market rates regularly furnished.

HERMAN METZGER, PURCHASER OF HIDES, Pelts, Furs, Wool and Tallow, and General Commission Merchant, S. W. cor. Front and Alder sts. Portland, Or. Liberal cash advances on consignments.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Corner N. Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 64 and 66 Front st., Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 44 and 46 Front street, Portland, Or.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING MANUFACTURING company, 97 North First st. Factory in McMillen Addition, East Portland. 15f1f

NEUSTADTER BROS., MANUFACTURERS OF Boss of the Road Overalls, Standard Shirts, Men's Furnishing Goods and Oal. Cassimere Clothing, 67, 69, 71 Front st., Portland, Or.

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.

FREEBORN & CO., JOBBERS AND RETAILers of wall paper and window shades. The leading wall paper house of the Northwest. New designs constantly arriving. 127 and 129 Third street.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PORTLAND CIGAR FACTORY (H. RUPPIN) Fine Havana Cigars, 46 Alder st, bet 2d and 3d.

SEEDS.

E. J. BOWEN, WHOLESALE SEEDSMAN and Commission Merchant, 65 Front st.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, ESTABLISHED 1861, Portland, Or.

NEW TO-DAY.

[illegible]

Koechlin freres Mulhouse.

Opened this day 150 pieces of French Sateens (Koechlin best), comprising all the newest designs and choicest colorings.

TO-DAY:
NEW TRIMMINGS
—AND—
BUTTONS.

S. Lipman & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS CURED BY THE BRAD[illegible] Ventilator. J. C. BAYER, [illegible] 2d st. 21f 1m

CHINESE THEATER—LEE TOY, MANAGER. Second and Alder streets. Admission to benches, 25 cents; to boxes 50 cents. 21f1

MME. NELSON, THE GREAT SEERESS, TELLS past, present and future. Consultation on all affairs from 9 A M to 8 P M; ladies 50, gentlemen $1. 184 Stark st, between Sixth and Seventh. 21f1m

LADIES' SAFE POWDERS—ALWAYS SAFE; always sure; never fail; over 400 ladies have given unasked-for testimonials; one package sent to any address on receipt of $5. Address Dr. LaVerne, Portland, Oregon.

BRITISH BARK ROBILLA, CAPTAIN HINKS, FROM San Diego.—Neither the master nor the undersigned consignees of the above named vessel will be responsible for any debts that may be contracted by the crew. MEYER, WILSON & CO., Consignees.

$100 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE arrest and conviction of the person or persons cutting the waiting room [illegible] Albina [illegible] Landing on the night of the 25th. Portland, East Portland and Albina Transfer Co.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—TATUM & BOWEN will remove on Feb. 1st to their new store, [illegible] Front street, between Washington and Alder, where they will carry full line of Machinery and Painters' supplies. 21f1f

JOHN THOMPSON & CO. HAVE BEEN APpointed Agents for the purchase of Rag Stock for the Columbia River Paper Company, and are prepared to purchase, for cash, Rags, Burlaps, Manila Rope and all other kinds of Paper Stock. Old Iron and Metal of all kinds. 45 and 47 E st., Portland, Or. 4mtf

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

R. SHERLOCK SADDLERY, HARNESS HARDware; 74 Front st., Portland, Or.

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., 73 FRONT ST., importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods, Shoe Store Supplies, Blackings, Dressings, Etc.

MACHINISTS.

TRENKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, CORNER F and Third sts.—Housework, doors, railings, iron hotters, and machinery of all descriptions; planing and moulding tools to order.

First Arrivals!

We have just received, direct from the East, a very large and attractive

JOB LOT

OF

[illegible]

In All the sizes.

They will be sold at HALF THE PRICE asked for these goods everywhere. Therefore call early and make your selections before they are closed out.

Goods and prices always as represented.

OLDS & KING

First and Taylor Sts.

FOR SALE

Southern Portland:

Some CHOICE LOTS on instalments and otherwise. Local trains will soon be running to this tract making it the most easily reached and desirable suburbs. Particulars of

Z. E. BORTHWICK,
138½ First st., cor. Alder.

BUCHTEL & MALL,
Real Estate Agents,
East Portland.
BARGAINS FOR ALL!

[illegible] will buy [illegible] block with a new [illegible] story house [illegible]
[illegible]—A beautiful [illegible] block on M street.
[illegible]—A very desirable [illegible] corner lot on D street.
[illegible]—A very sightly corner lot on E street.
[illegible]—Each [illegible] near Russell st., Albina.
675—A nice five acre tract two miles from city.
[illegible]—About [illegible] acres, 5 miles from city; choice land; [illegible] enough timber on the land to pay for it.
A [illegible] number of Farms at prices to suit all classes.
Parties wishing to purchase land will do well to call on us as the above is only a small list of our bargains.

Established 1857.

J. C. CARSON,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Plate Glass and General Building Supplies.

Estimates and Price Lists on application. Country orders a specialty.

Factory and Salesroom, Weidler's Mill.
Telephone No. 486.

W. E. James

IN BUSINESS.

All kinds of Pen-work executed to order at the lowest rates. Testimonials, Resolutions, etc. Room 4, N. W. Cor. Second and Salmon streets.

Lessons in Writing given. [illegible]

[illegible] arrangements for class and private instruction at the BUSINESS COLLEGE, day or evening. New rooms. Take elevator to third floor. 7f1m

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

S. L. N. GILMAN.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers,

No. 42 First St., next corner of Ash.

Regular Auction Sales of Real Estate, Household Furniture and General Merchandise.

TUESDAY and FRIDAYS at 10 A. M.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

—OF—

MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

We will sell at our Salesroom, No. 42 First st.,

FRIDAY, FEB. 24, at 10 A. M.,

350 cases CANNED PEAS, 2 doz each.

ALSO

Merchandise, Household Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, etc.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

A. B. RICHARDSON,

AUCTIONEER—Office No. 1½ Washington St.

Residence corner of Fifth and College.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Garden Land Homesteads.

I will sell, on N. E. cor. First and Washington streets,

ON SATURDAY, FEB. 25, at 2 P. M.,

LOT NO. 6, in Spring Valley addition to city of East Portland, containing 2½ acres.

ALSO, LOT 7, in Spring Valley addition to city of East Portland, containing 2½ acres.

Title perfect; terms easy. For further particulars [illegible]

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Elegant Household Furniture!

I will sell at Residence of C. H. Prescott, Esq. L and Nineteenth sts.,

ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 29th,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

[illegible] Table, complete, with Ivory Balls, [illegible]

ALSO

[illegible] Rosewood Piano, 7 octave;

[illegible] (black walnut case).

ALSO

Elegant Sofas, Easy Chairs, Reception Chairs, [illegible] Marbletop Center Tables, French Plate Mirrors, Library Tables, Walnut Secretaries, Bookcase, Office Desk, Revolving Chairs, Ebony Cabinets, Reclining Easy Chairs, Elegant Turkish Rugs, etc.

ALSO

Handsome Carved Black Walnut Bedroom Sets, complete;

Elegant Cherry Bedroom Set, complete;

[illegible] Bedroom Set, complete;

Fine Cottage Bedroom Set, complete.

ALSO

Hair and Spring Mattresses, Bedspreads, Fine Feathered Bolsters, etc.

ALSO

Elegant Oak Extension Table;

[illegible] Dinner Set, Fine Gema Tea Set, [illegible] Decanters, Goblets, Wine Glasses, etc.

Also the best [illegible] and Kitchen Furniture.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

T. J. O'CONNOR,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

No. [illegible] First st., bet. Washington and Alder.

Auction sale of Real Estate, Furniture and General Merchandise, Horses, Buggies, etc. Regular sale day, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

—OF—

FINE FURNITURE, PIANO, CARPETS, ETC.

AT RESIDENCE.

On account of departure.

I will sell on the Premises, cor. Clay and Sixth sts.,

ON SATURDAY, FEB. 25th,

At 10 o'clock A. M.

[illegible] Rosewood Piano; Elegant Sideboard, [illegible] Fine French Plate Pier Mirror, [illegible] with Ebony and Walnut [illegible] Walnut Easy Chairs and Rockers, [illegible] Brackets and [illegible] Decorated Prism Parlor Lamp [illegible] Oil Painting and [illegible] Very fine Baby Carriage, fine [illegible] Cooking Stoves, Patent Kitchen Table, [illegible] Gas-wares, Rugs, Antique Oak and [illegible] Extension Table, Fine Buck [illegible] [illegible] Spring Mattresses, Feather Pillows [illegible]

T. J. O'CONNOR, Auctioneer.

THERE NOW!!

A WORD TO THE WISE!

IT COSTS BUT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR a round trip from Portland to LaCamas, Cal. [illegible] the cheapest place for work, the best [illegible] in all of this country. [illegible] it is most flourishing town in the Columbia river. It has the largest [illegible] the best schools, and the most enterprising people [illegible] The best and cheapest agricultural lands in the Northwest are adjacent. Take either of the boats [illegible] and come to LaCamas.

ALBINA REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Lots in the following Blocks in the Original Townsite of Albina, namely:

Blocks 31, 29, 28, 22, 13, 11, 10.

[illegible] good residence lots, and in the vicinity of the Albina School House. Also

Lots 3 and 4 in Block 58.

Inquire at J. B. MONTGOMERY'S office, opposite [illegible] Dock, Albina.

SALAMANDER FELTING COMPANY.

Manufacturers of Asbestos Boiler Covering Indestructible Non-Conducting Coverings for Steam Boilers, Pipes, etc. [illegible] Agent. Office 150 First street. P. O. Box 420, Portland, Or.

FOR SCHOOL CLERK,

DISTRICT NO. 1,

ETHAN W. ALLEN.

FOR SCHOOL CLERK,

DISTRICT NO. 1,

WARD S. STEVENS.

e.

f French
rising all
colorings.

hman
Co.

AND COMMISSION.

CO., Auctioneers,

AUCTION SALE

O'CONNOR,
Commission Merchant

AUCTION SALE

RNITURE, PIANO,
PETS, ETC.
RESIDENCE.

RDAY, FEB. 25th,
10 o'clock A. M.

O'CONNOR, Auctioneer.

E NOW!!

TO THE WISE!

REAL ESTATE
OR SALE.

29, 28, 22, 13, 11, 10

and 4 in Block 58.

FELTING COMPANY.

CHOOL CLERK,
STRICT NO. 1
N W. ALLEN.

CHOOL CLERK,
STRICT NO. 1.
D S. STEVENS.

Oregonian.

THURSDAY, FEB. 23, 1888.

SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

Local Report.

PORTLAND, Feb. 22, 8:48 P. M.

		Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	Rain.	Weather
		NW	6	.00	Fog
		NW	7	.00	Cloudy
		Calm	0	.00	Cloudy

Minimum temperature, 33.5

	Tot'l excess or deficiency since 1st of present mo.	Tot'l excess or deficiency since Jan. 1, 1887
3	59	−2.51
−.26	−3.50	−3.03 in.

	Wind direction.	Rain fall of inch.	State of W'ther
	Calm	.00	Cloudy
	SW	.00	Cloudy
	Calm	.00	Clear
	N	.00	Clear
	SE	.00	Clear
	SE	.00	Fair
	SW	.00	Cloudy
	W	.00	Fair
	S	.01	Cloudy

TODAY'S WEATHER.

—Indications for the ... commencing 4 A. M., February ... and Washington territory, generally ... Oregon, light rains ... southerly winds, nearly ...

PASSENGER LISTS.

—Passed Heron on the limited ... W H Dyer, A J Steinbach, C F ... Stager, J S Sanders, A J ... Spencer, Mrs A F Barnard ... W H Dyer Jr, John B ... Mrs E D Hunt ... Passed Medford A ... J J Jackman, Wm ... J W Watt, M ... J F Croft, W ... Ferrington, R W ... A Savage, T M ... W J Reed, W M ... W J McKay.

AND GENERAL.

[illegible]

Great Cæsar," said the other, "... don't you advertise your town ... from the East under the impres... and Tacoma were places of ... portance than Portland, but I find ... deluded." Calling a hack they ... a hotel and later were seen ... town to see how big the place ...

OBSERVANCE.—Washington's birth... quietly in this city yesterday, ... especial festivities. It being a ... the banks, public buildings and ... were closed. A number of flags ... poles on business houses and ... of ships in the harbor ... 4 o'clock First and Third ... thronged with people who ... to see a procession ... Knights in armor preceded ... which was followed by a motley ... and other German soldiers, ... Indians, clowns, buckskin-clad ... carriages and on horseback. King ... on a huge cask, and the mys... veiled from public gaze in a car... procession made a wide circuit and ... attention. Some disappoint... on account of the absence ... display.

STRIKE AT SALMON RIVER.—A re... from Ruby City, the Salmon river ... announces the fact that a rich ... made in the Keystone mine, ... this city. It is the off... Fourth of July lode, pre... Clayton to be within 200 feet of ... a depth of 140 feet a six inch ... at 150 feet it had widened to ... and averages 242 ounces to the ... from the Cracker creek, Baker ... owned by Messrs. Bourne & ... the effect that a six foot vein had ... south strip and a four-foot ... strip, which is the best ore yet ... Keystone strike is a feather in ... for ... has proved him to be ... judgment and this, too, in spite ... be first 150 feet the shaft ... is known as broken ledge ... the most only twenty nine ...

INSANITY PLEA.—Sheriff Bentley, ... county will leave for Pendleton to... Tweedy who will be tried for ... of four well known farmers ... to as many notes, worth from ... three of which he succeeded ... Tweedy is a farm hand and about ... When he was arrested last Janu... insanity and for two weeks re... sheriff Bentley placed a ... but Tweedy continued to enact ... Finally Tweedy was committed ... asylum where it was discovered ... Tweedy committed his crime ... money to marry a girl who ... of Umatilla county for a

---

WHO IS SWINDLED?—Tuesday evening a glib-tongued, well-dressed man called at the store of Barker & Smith, on Yamhill and First streets, said he was a stranger in the city, without money, but expected a remittance daily. He had been compelled to pawn his watch at A. Lyon's shop and required $33 to redeem it, and if the firm would loan him that amount he would get the watch and let them keep it as security for the debt. The bargain was made, and yesterday morning a member of the firm had the watch tested and found that it was not worth over $17. Mr Lyon identified the timepiece as the one upon which he advanced the money, and is willing to repeat the transaction. Payment has been stopped on the $33 check which Barker & Smith gave Lyon in exchange for the watch.

NOT SOLD.—Yesterday it was reported that the Portland Street Railway Company had been sold to a syndicate. The rumor was published by the *Evening Telegram*, which added that no confirmation could be had of the sale. Mr Joseph Holladay, who was seen by an OREGONIAN reporter in reference to the matter, said there was absolutely no foundation for the report. He continued "The street railway line belongs to the estate and I hold an $18,000 lien on the stock. The road will not be for sale until such time as all debts on the outside shall be paid. These debts are for judgments obtained against the estate in the state circuit court and amount to $380,000. When these debts are settled the road will probably be sold, unless the estate pays off my lien "

SPRING STYLES IN HATS.—Meussdorffer, the hatter, announces the opening of the spring season on Saturday, when he will introduce the latest styles, which arrived yesterday, and that these goods will be offered at Eastern prices. In silk hats there is an improvement which is intended to serve as a hook for hanging the tile. The attachment is a sort of combination which, when worn, will enable the wearer to carry a thousand (more or less) things without discomfort. This don't imply that the hats are of a cheap quality. All goods are of best manufacture, including those from Dunlap (sole agency), Dickerson & Brown, and John B. Stetson & Co. Gentlemen desiring the leading goods and latest styles should consult Mr. Meussdorffer.

AT MR. COURSEN'S BALLAD CONCERT—At the Tabernacle to-morrow (Friday) night, some of the best English and Scotch ballads will be sung. Mrs Wetzell will sing "Bonnie Sweet Bessie," by special request of some of our Scotch residents. Mrs. Coursen has chosen "Dreamland" as one of her numbers. Others taking part are Mrs. Reed, Miss Wallace, Mrs. Goodsell, Messrs. ... Coursen and Franklin. The entire programme will be printed to-morrow and ... New Tabernacle. Tickets 50 cents, at Prentice ... Reed & Malcolm's and ... taken).

[illegible]

... ARRIVE ... Holiday ... Ilwaco ... a great ... weeks ... the people of Portland ... there is always money ... Portland ready to take ... such attractive offers.

... —In some lines of goods it seems from year to year that it would be impossible to get up anything new. Especially so is this ... the furniture line, but the designers get there just the same. This line of thought was ... seeing some new things in hall stands and ... at G. Shindler & Co's. furniture warerooms.

EARLY CHANGES.—The Cleveland Oil and Paint Company will move to the corner diagonally from THE OREGONIAN office. H. Metzger removes to Front and Salmon shortly. A new electric light company will begin operations shortly, with their office on First street, south of Jefferson.

SUICIDE.—Joe Eyrer, a merchant of North Yamhill, committed suicide at that place yesterday morning between 3 and 4 o'clock, says the McMinnville *Reporter*, by cutting his throat. Deceased was [illegible] years of age, and leaves a wife and several children

FOR GRAY'S HARBOR.—The steamer Dolphin was due at Astoria yesterday and will leave for Gray's Harbor on or about the 25th inst.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE

The republican state central committee will meet at 11 o'clock this morning in the law office of Joseph Simon, chairman, on the second floor of the Abington building, on Third street, to name the time and place for holding the next state convention and apportion delegates. The state central committee is composed as follows:

Baker—J. M. Swift	Lake—Jerome Knox
Benton—[illegible] Woodward	Lane—John Kelly
Clackamas—J T Apperson	Linn—S A Dawson
[illegible]	Malheur—J H Holland
Clatsop—Dr Jay Tuttle	Marion—Alfred Sayers
Columbia—W M [illegible]	Morrow—W R Ellis
Coos—A Nasburg	Multnomah—Jos Simon
Crook—Henry Hahn	Polk—J D Lee
Curry—Walter Sutton	Tillamook—Rob B Hay
Douglas—J C Fullerton	Umatilla—J [illegible]
Gilliam—J P Lucas	Union—W J Snodgrass
Grant—M I Olmstead	Wallowa—F D [illegible]
Jackson—J B Howard	Wasco—F P Mays
Josephine—Henry [illegible]	Washington—[illegible]
Klamath—Chas S. Moore	Yamhill—H H [illegible]

BRIEF MENTION

The Tivoli bills are great. Take your friend to night and see the show.

Cronan, ... First ... gentlemen's wear. New invoices ...

$50 will buy a ... residence ... city limits of Seattle. See J. F. ... Washington street, Portland.

The house of Kohler & Chase, ... Morrison ... and ... pianos and other musical goods. The installment plan is continued. Bands will find it advantageous to write them.

NEW DEPARTURE.—H. H. Hildebrand, prescription druggist, late of Woodard, Clarke & Co., now at 151 Third, will occupy store northwest corner Third and Morrison, after March 1.

Mr. Potter of Texas, at Ed Dekum's, 49 Washington street. Price 50c.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

[illegible] ... Fifth street. Trade supplied.

Prompt in Action, but No Burning from
Red ... [illegible]

THE ...

Washington street ... and Oysters.

Max & Jorgensen

[illegible]

WATCHES, SILVERWARE, DIAMONDS,
A. FELDENHEIMER, THE LEADING JEWELER.
CLOCKS—OPTICAL GOODS.

Reasonable Rates.

Country Orders Solicited.

CORNER FIRST & MORRISON.

PORTLAND, OR.

E. C. Geiger, M. D. *Homœopathist and Surgeon*
Corner Third and Morrison.

STATE SALMON HATCHERY.

THE MATTER OF TURNING IT OVER TO THE STATE TO BE CONSIDERED NEXT WEEK.

Mr. Livingston Stone, of the United States fish commission, has just inspected the salmon hatchery on Clackamas river and thinks it very creditable to the state. The eggs are nearly all hatched. The Oregon & Washington Fish Propagating Company, which owns the hatchery, the state only holding a two years' lease of it, will meet next week to decide whether to turn it over to the United States commission. Mr. Stone says that if the hatchery changes hands it will be put in condition and run to its full capacity. If not the commission will build a hatchery of its own.

Mr. Stone has addressed the following letter, which is self-explanatory:

PORTLAND, Feb 19.

Hon J W. Cook, President Oregon & Washington Propagating Company: *Dear Sir*—I have the honor to inform you that the United States fish commission, in pursuance of its present policy of conducting fish cultural operations on the Pacific coast for the benefit of the coast itself, contemplates the operating of a salmon breeding station in the basin of the Columbia river with a view to increasing the run of salmon in that river, and it being known to the United States commission that the Clackamas hatchery, now owned by your company, is in many respects adapted to this purpose, but has nevertheless, when operated by the company, been a heavy pecuniary burden to private individuals, I have been authorized by the United States fish commission to say that the United States now offers to operate the Clackamas hatchery, free of expense to all private individuals and corporations, provided that your company will convey its title to the property to the United States.

Allow me to add that as the Clackamas hatchery was built for the purpose of hatching salmon for the Columbia river, and as all private contributions made to it were given for that purpose, the present proposition of the United States commission will, it seems to me, if accepted, accomplish precisely the objects for which the hatchery was built and for which all the private funds for its support were contributed, and will, moreover, do this without involving the company or any private individuals in any further expense whatever.

Hoping that these negotiations may result in something that will bring lasting benefits to the people of Oregon and of the Columbia river basin, I remain, very respectfully yours,

LIVINGSTON STONE,
Supt. Pacific Coast Division U. S. Fish Com'n.

THE COURTS.

U. S. CIRCUIT.

Lawrence Harrison vs O. & C. R. R. Co.; order on petition of receiver in regard to arbitration with N. P. R. R. Co., N. P. Express Co., and O. R. & N. Co.

Its Delicacy of Flavor

And the efficacy of its action have rendered the famous California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, immensely popular. It cleanses and tones up the clogged and feverish system, and dispels headaches, colds and fevers.

For sale in 50 cent and $1 bottles by all druggists. ... Hodge, Davis & Woodard wholesale agents.

A COUGH IS QUICKLY CURED

by taking "Mother Gary's Gum Tree Cough Syrup." It does not sicken the stomach or bind the bowels. Skidmore & Co., agents, Portland, Or.

G. HEINRICHSEN, First St., cor. ..., Portland, Or.

Diamonds, Watches,
JEWELRY,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

BECK THE JEWELER,
Front and Morrison,
[illegible] American Watches.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES

[illegible]

FOR BUSINESS MEN.

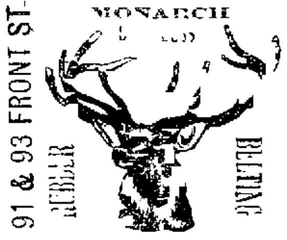
BLANK BOOKS,
COPYING PRESSES,
LETTER FILES,
PAPER BASKETS,
GOLD PENS,
PENCILS, every grade.

[illegible]

LOWNSDALE, WHEELER & CO.
105 FIRST ST.

Red-Strip Rubber Belting

91 & 93 FRONT ST. — MONARCH — PORTLAND, Oregon



CARBOLIZED RUBBER HOSE,
Maltese Cross Brand,
ROT AND MILDEW PROOF.

Rubber Valves, Gaskets, Packing, Tubing.

Oak-Tanned, Short-Lap Double and Single

Leather Belting.

BEST LACE LEATHER.

The Gutta Percha and Rubber Mfg. Co.

W. F. BOWERS & CO., Agents.

Moore

CRAYON ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER
SUCCESSOR TO

Abell & Son

20 Washington St., Portland, Or.

Duplicate Copies of Abell's old Negatives supplied at Greatly REDUCED RATES.

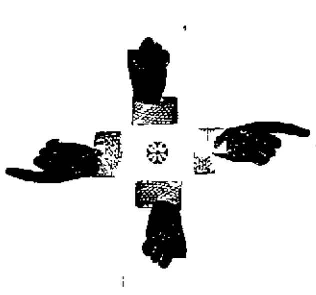
Protzman & DeFrance's

... St.

H. R. LITT

Manufacturer of Ladies' All Wool & Silk Dresses and Wraps, cor. Third & Alder. P O box 387. Parts office 20 ...

LATEST STYLES.


LOW PRICES.
HIGH QUALITY.

BEAUTIFUL LINES
—OF—

Evening Dress ...
Full Dress Suits
Prince Albert Suits
Marseilles Vests

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Also, first shipment of our Elegant Line of

SPRING

OVERCOATS

Prices $12 to $3...

These Overcoats are more elegant than any ever before shown in this city.

SEE CORNER WINDOW.

Full lines of Best

RUBBER COATS

Guaranteed Waterproof.

Also, all best makes

UMBRELLAS.

ROBERTS

The Leading Clothier,
Merchant Tailor and Hatter
of the Northwest,
135 FIRST STREET, COR. ALDER

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE. FOR GENTLEMEN

The only fine calf $3 Seamless Shoe in the world made without tacks or nails. ... W. L. Douglas $3 shoe ...

W. L. DOUGLAS $4 SHOE, the original ... equals custom ...

W. L. DOUGLAS $2.50 SHOE ...

W. L. DOUGLAS $2 SHOE ... by all Boys, and ...

All the above goods are made ... W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

EGGERT, YOUNG & CO.,
AGENTS PORTLAND.

STOUT'S

Sea View North Beach.

Now is the Time to Buy Sea View Lots cheap, from $50 to $200 each. After 90 days prices will advance. Railroad through the land to Oysterville will be open after June 15.

JAMES A. RIPPERTON, JR.,
AGENT,
At John Shaver's Real Estate Office,
112 First Street.

FARMERS, VITICULTURISTS AND HORTICULTURISTS,
FERTILIZE WITH
Hydrogenous Superphosphate.

The value of this fertilizer consists in the large percentage of PHOSPHORIC ACID, the chief ... combination with the ... ammonia ... applied ... For further ... apply to P. V. ANDREWS & CO., Agents for Oregon and Washington Territories.

At 25 Pine St., Portland, Or., or Post Building, Seattle, W. T.

SEEDS A Catalogue will be sent **FREE TO ALL.** It tells where to get best Seeds, northern grown, at low prices. E. W. ALLEN, Seedsman, 171 Second st., Portland, Or.

Last Three Days
—OF OUR—
Dissolution of Copartnership
SALE.

We propose to make this, the closing week of our MAMMOTH SALE, if possible, a greater success than any previous one, and to do so, will offer inducements in all departments that will be appreciated by all purchasers.

BARGAINS.

... OF ALL LINES

ON CENTER TABLES.

DO NOT MISS THIS,

THE LAST OPPORTUNITY!

Meier & Frank,

First, Second and Taylor Sts.

A. B. STEINBACH & CO.

New Goods! New Goods!

Of the Latest Designs,
Arriving Every Day.

Spring Suits

SPRING
OVERCOATS!

At All Prices for Everybody.

Call and look for yourself. We will, without doubt, have the finest line of Spring and Summer Clothing ever brought to this city,

A. B. STEINBACH & CO.,
CLOTHIERS & HATTERS,
Corner First and Morrison Sts.

Paraiso Hot Springs

Monterey County, California.

... Southern Pacific Cars 8:30 A. M. Arrive at Springs at 8:50 P. M.

REFERENCES ...

[illegible]

HOT SODA & SULPHUR BATHS

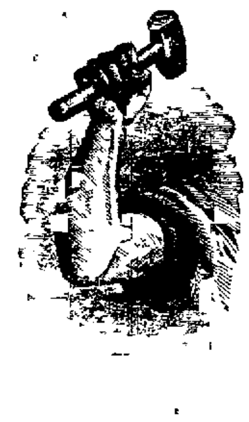
Plunge and Single. Open All the Year.

... Fourth and Townsend streets, San ... A. M., arrive at Springs ... P. M.

J. G. FOSTER, Proprietor.
E. J. FOSTER, Assistant.

Dr. E. C. Brown, *Diseases of the Eye & Ear* 189 First.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' STORE.



ONE PRICE TO ALL!

Sole Agency for
Mme. Demorest's Reliable
Patterns.

Spring Stock
ARRIVING!

We feel confident that we do not overstate the case when we say that our sales for the first two weeks in February were the largest in the history of any retail house in Portland. This is not to be wondered at when our

Extremely Low Prices

Are taken into consideration. Some lines we have closed out, but we still have a MORE VARIED ASSORTMENT and ARE OFFERING MORE GENUINE BARGAINS THAN ANY HOUSE IN PORTLAND. You only have a few more days to secure goods at present prices.

FAIR WARNING.

Remember, our prices will be continued the balance of the month, and you will only have yourselves to blame if you fail to secure goods at present quotations.

SHOE SALE.

The balance of our Shoe stock has been REMOVED to our MILLINERY DEPARTMENT, and is fast dwindling down. This suits us very well, and we would like to see every pair sold between now and the completion of our new shoe salesroom. You will miss some decided bargains if you leave this sale out of your programme.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' STORE,
200, 202, 204, 206 FIRST ST.,
6 and 8 TAYLOR ST.

Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Stoves and Household Goods
OF ALL KINDS
On Easy Weekly or Monthly Payments.
WE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD
FORBES & WHEELER,
244 and 246 First St.

CITY TAXES.

THE TAX ROLL FOR 1888 IS NOW IN MY hands for collection ... taxes ... will be returned as delinquent.

H. W. MONNASTES, City Treasurer.
Portland, Or. ...

CLOSING OUT SALE!

I am selling off my entire stock of HARNESS, SADDLES and everything in that line, at COST; also Tools, Machinery, Store and Office Fixtures. A good opportunity for one to start in business. This is a good chance for parties wishing Harness to purchase the same cheap. Am retiring on account of my ill health. For further information call at 9 Front st., corner Taylor.

C. HOFSTETTER.

Republican State Central Committee.

A meeting of the Republican State Central Committee of Oregon is hereby called to be held at the office of the Chairman in the city of Portland on Thursday the 23d of February, 1888, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of selecting the time and place for holding the State Convention and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. A full attendance is requested.

JOSEPH SIMON, Chairman.
Portland, Or., January 13, 1888.

COR. 2ND & MORRISON STS.

GREAT
... SALE.

Come and secure All-Wool Pants at $4.10 a pair, as only limited quantity left.

Men's Suits

Extra good bargains at $10, $12, $15, $20.

Hats! Hats!

... from $2 ... worth $4 to $5 50.

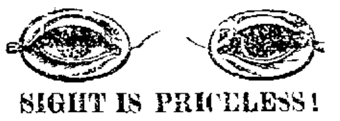
KOHN & LIPPITT
CLOTHIERS, HATTERS & ...
Cor. 2nd & Morrison Sts.

Why Send East?

WHEN YOU CAN BE SUPPLIED AT HOME CHEAPER, BETTER, QUICKER of the Only Complete Establishment in the Northwest

A. Anderson & Co.
LITHOGRAPHERS, PRINTERS

[illegible]



SIGHT IS PRICELESS!

If you have defective eyes and value them, ... REED & MALCOLM ... [illegible]

Reed & Malcolm, Scientific Opticians.

COOK'S ...

[illegible]

APPLETON'S CYCLOPÆDIA

... AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY.

ESMOND RESTAURANT.

MOST ELEGANT APPOINTMENTS.

[illegible]

ESMOND RESTAURANT, H. MULLER, Prop.

COLONY WANTED

I CAN FURNISH ... [illegible] ... JAMES W. TRASK ...

LANDPLASTER
—AT—
EVERDING & FARRELL'S,
FOR ...

TEETH $10 & $15 PER SET.
No Pain—No Bad Effects.

Breathe vitalized air for painless extraction of teeth. ... DR. CHAS. T. PREHN ... Block, First st. entrance.

DR. F. W. PREHN,
Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College.
Vitalized air administered.
Room 64 Union Block. Entrance from Stark st.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

Slab wood—$1.50 per load—from WEIDLER'S MILL. Orders left at mill or in the box at ... will be promptly attended to. W. S. L. M. & M. CO.

COMPANIONSHIP.

After some thought that leaped life's boundary
Unto that icy night that broods afar,
Beyond the gleam of the remotest star,
The night from whence we came and whither flee,
A gulf of darkness and vacuity;
Ultimate dread and doom of all that are,
With which the throbbing pulses are at war,
As a scared child affrighted by the sea.

With what a shuddering speed we seek again
The living contact of our own home fire,
Whose ruddy comfort flickers higher and higher,
Round which the dear familiar faces stand,
Clasping the warmth of reassuring hand
Happy to be aware of even pain!
—*Cornhill Magazine.*

THE DOCTOR'S STORY.

BY W. H. JACKSON.

[Written for The Oregonian.]

One black March afternoon I was summoned by a gentleman residing five miles from town to attend one of his servants, who had broken his leg.

Having been located but a short time in Clifton, I had not yet become thoroughly acquainted with the country roads. Upon reaching a creek, beyond which, according to my office boy, a straight road led to my destination, I found the usually shallow rivulet swollen by the recent rains into a formidable stream, dashing turbulently along.

My horse paused irresoultely on the brink, but urging him forward I was speedily across. Glancing back, I perceived an old man midway in the stream, struggling to maintain his footing. In another moment he was dashed from his footing by the force of the torrent and was swept down with the flood.

Springing from my buggy, I plunged in after him, and after a hard struggle succeeded in gaining the shore with his insensible form.

While applying such restoratives as my medicine chest afforded, I gazed with decided repugnance upon the being whom I had befriended, for never had I beheld a more forbidding countenance or encountered a more sinister glance than darted from his cavernous eyes, as recovering consciousness he endeavored to rise.

"That was a lucky escape," I began.

"Lucky!" he snarled derisivly, "to be chilled to the bone in that cursed flood!"

"Well," retorted I, somewhat provoked, "you do not suffer alone, thanks to your foolhardiness in attempting to cross on foot."

"You rave, young man," answered he sternly. "How could I find her, unless I waded in the stream. Who was behind me?" he continued fiercely. "Who knocked me down?"

"No one," said I, now regarding him as partially demented, "unless, indeed, the spirit of the flood bears a grudge against you."

I was appalled at the effect of my careless speech. My companion sprang to his feet with surprising strength, yelling incoherent curses from his livid lips, until he fell exhausted to the earth.

Mentally anathematizing my unlucky remark, I again bent over him, but grasping my arm, with groans and curses he climbed into the buggy, where I was speedily beside him, urging my horse forward at a pace which doubtless astonished and grieved that much-enduring animal.

And proceeding a short distance, a bend in the road disclosed a rusty iron gate, opening into a neglected avenue, at the end of which I could perceive a large building. "That is my house," gasped my companion. But as I checked the horse he shouted, "Drive on! The gate is barred!" Turning as we proceeded he shrieked in a paroxysm of fear and rage, "Strike the scoundrel with your whip! Curse him, will hell never hold its own?"

Pursuing my journey as rapidly as possible, I was delighted at soon meeting the gentleman who had summoned me. Fearing I had lost my way, he had started in search of me. Perceiving him, my companion alighted and hobbled out of sight. Observing my curiosity in regard to him, Mr. Allen narrated his story.

Thirty-five years ago Amos Bradley while fearing neither God nor man, was so handsome and winning that few could resist the charm of his presence. In the hight of his popularity he started suddenly for Europe, leaving a broken hearted girl to mourn her lost faith and wrecked happiness. A few months afterward his marriage was announced, and the following day Mary Raleigh's body was found in the stream you crossed. At her funeral her brother swore a terrible oath, that never should his vengeance cease until he and Bradley stood together before the judgment seat of God.

Human nature being the same in Clifton as elsewhere, when at the expiration of a few years Bradley returned, there were few who recalled Mary Raleigh's broken heart and lonely grave, as gay and winning as ever, he drove through the streets of Clifton like one whose "bosom's lord sate lightly on his throne," at ease with himself and his fellow-men.

That evening, leaving his wife and child upon the lawn, he strolled down the avenue. Scarcely had he reached the gate, when a hand was laid upon his arm, a stern voice said: "At last, Amos Bradley," and Ned Raleigh, pale as was Mary in her last sleep, stood before him.

Bradley moved aside with a light laugh and sneer. Uttering a hoarse cry, Raleigh dealt him a terrible blow with an iron bar he had wrenched from the gate. Prostrated but not stunned, Bradley fell, dragging his assailant with him. For a few moments they struggled in deadly embrace, but Bradley finally succeeded in securing his pistol, with which he was always armed, and discharged the contents into Raleigh's breast.

Terrified by the report of his fire-arms, the inmates of the house rushed upon the scene. Bradley rose at their approach, and with a smile of triumphant hate looked upon his adversary's prostrate form.

Suddenly Raleigh's eyes unclosed. The film of death was gathering over them, but still they shone with a deadly lustre, as, fixing them upon Bradley, he articulated in a shrill whisper that pierced the evening air:

"Murderer, you will smile no more. Bury me deep as you may. My soul will be your guide to hell."

Tried for murder. Bradley was acquitted on the plea of self-defense; but he emerged from his imprisonment a lunatic in every one's opinion. His first action, upon being liberated, was to have the avenue gate locked and barred. Thus it remained. None of the servants will pass it at nightfall, as they stoutly maintain that the spirit of Raleigh still visits the place. Bradley never leaves the farm, except to prowl near the creek where Mary Raleigh, rashly importunate, sought her fate.

One stormy night in the August following I was called in haste to Amos Bradley, who had been stricken with paralysis. The night was intensely dark, but after having crossed the creek, I knew I could not be far from Bradley's house. Suddenly my horse halted. A vivid flash of lightning showed me that I was not twenty feet from the iron gate, against which, apparently regardless of the storm, a man was leaning.

My horse, trembling violently, refused to stir. Hailing the man, I asked his assistance, stating my haste to reach a perhaps dying man. I received no answer, but at this moment the whole heavens became ablaze and I saw the gate slowly swing open while the man passed through, turning his face toward me as he did so. My horse, snorting wildly, rushed forward at a breakneck speed, nor stopped until he reached Bradley's door. Here I was received by Mr. Allen, who conducted me to the sick man's apartment. Notwithstanding my speed, the stranger whom I had seen pass through the gate had reached the house before me. He stood at the foot of the bed, his eyes fixed on Bradley with an immovable stare. A chill breath, as though from an icy cave, struck me as I passed him to the bedside where Bradley was lying, the sand of life almost run.

Rousing a little as I bent over him, his eyes turned slowly to the various persons around him. As his gaze wandered to the foot of the bed he uttered a wild, piercing yell of mortal agony that froze my blood, sprang almost to his feet, falling immediately in a crouching position against the headboard. Thus with his knees drawn to his chin, his hands extended palms outward, his eyes starting from their sockets, he died, while the storm, shaking the house to its very foundations, howled a fitting accompaniment to the scene within.

In the confusion I thought no more of the stranger until (Mr. Allen and I having been left alone to straighten the distorted limbs and close the distended eyes of the dead man) I recalled him and inquired who he was.

Mr. Allen stared.

"There has been no man here but you and me."

"Why," said I, "he passed through the avenue gate just as I reached it, and was standing at the foot of his bed when I entered the room."

"The avenue gate!" echoed Mr. Allen. "It has been locked and barred for over thirty years. Describe the man," abruptly after a moment's pause.

"Tall, slender, long, black hair, and stay—there was blood on his shirt front."

"Good God, man," cried Allen, "that was Ned Raleigh. He kept his oath. He," pointing to the still form on the bed, "knew him too. God have mercy on us all."

Early the next morning Mr. Allen and I walked down to the old gate. It was covered with rust, locked and barred. For whom, then, had it opened the night before? He only who ruleth over "the just and the unjust" can tell.—[Copyrighted. All rights reserved.

CHINA'S BOAT-WOMEN.

Carter Harrison Sees the Sights on the Populous River at Canton.

Chicago Mail.

One of the most peculiar things which strikes the traveler at Canton is its vast floating population and its boats, manned by women—another bull. It is said there are not far from 80,000 of the 1,600,000 Cantonese who live and die in little boats on the river. These are of three sizes. The largest or regular marine boat is twenty-five to forty feet long, with a beam of ten to fifteen feet. Some of them have a sort of second story. They traffic, carrying freight or passengers. Their owners never go off of them. At night these lie side by side ten to twenty deep with another row meeting their bows, and so on for hundreds of yards. Some of them are beautifully decorated within, not outside—no Chinese boat ever is, or even painted—and are called flower boats. Opposite them are the room boats. Here the revelry of Canton is carried on.

Susan, our bright sampan girl, guided us from one boat to another, now and then stretching out her tiny hand to assist us in our movements. A gentleman wishes to entertain some friends. He hires a flower boat for the evening. He hires scenery, the supper and wines. He then hires one, two, three or more singing and dancing girls—a sort of odalisque—each guest can bring a girl if he wishes. Here they meet and make a night of it, eating and drinking and gambling, the girls singing, playing and dancing for their amusement. The boats are all open in front like the stores, and hundreds of idlers pass to and fro to see the revelers. This they seem to relish. We were beckoned to come in and partake, but with a motion of thanks declined. This is kept up from 5 in the afternoon to 1, 2 or 3 at night. Although there are hundreds of these pleasure boats, and perhap thousands of the singing girls, yet the population of the city is so great that this thing goes on night after night throughout the year, and from year to year. The water makes the air cool and these flower boats take the place of beer gardens in Germany, cafes in France, and tea houses in Japan and in other cities of China. The girls are of the lower classes, belong to the master or mistress of the house boats, and are hired at $1 an evening. They are allowed to drink, but not to eat. I was told that if this were permitted their coarse manners would crop out in eating but that they quickly learn how to drink like ladies.

The sampans are much smaller boats, about fifteen to twenty feet long, with a beam from five to eight feet. In this little affair a woman will live with two or three children. If she has no daughter old enough she manages to buy a girl grown or nearly grown. These two manage the boat—of these there are thousands. They do all the light river carrying, and it is very great. One will rush upon a steamer, seize your valise or even trunk, and carry it down a gangway with the strength of a man and, with more agility. They will give one a hand to steady him, and, in fact, protect and assist a strong man as he at home has been accustomed to assist women. Our hotel was in Honan, a suburb across the river from the main city of Canton.

Susan, lithe, sharp, quick-witted Susan, owned two boats, and had three pretty daughters, all nearly as old as herself, and two little children. She or they were always on hand to scull us from the hotel to the city, a few hundred yards across. And how they could scull! In and out, under the bows of junks, through crowds of big boats or little sampans, rowing like men, climbing like monkeys. Our Susans were all pretty little women, beautifully formed, with tiny little hands, if hard; and such feet and ankles! I can't describe them. Just imagine them. You can't be amiss so perfect were they—real models in nut brown. And Susan was ubiquitous. It mattered not where we would reach the river after a walk, Susan was sure to be there to scull us over, to take our ten cents, and to crack a joke in pigeon English—a joke not always the most delicate, for none of the Susans were prudes. I wondered how she with only two boats could be everywhere at once. On our last day a woman's voice from another sampan rang in my ears. I looked, and lo, it was Susan; and yet, Susan was rowing us. I then discovered that all these little boat women, that is the young ones, had beautiful forms and perfect feet and ankles. The boys on taking a boat never saw above that ankle, and in that way were joking with a bright-eyed Susan, and had not discovered we did not have our Susan, whose ankles were pretty but whose eyes squinted badly.

Better Than Buying a Dog.

Philadelphia Press.

Very likely you have seen them together—a good looking, well dressed young man of 24 or 25, and a rosy cheeked, bright eyed lad some 14 years old. They can frequently be seen side by side on Chestnut street or at the theater, or on horseback taking a spin through the park. Their relationship is decidedly unique when one considers the comparatively slight difference between their ages and the youth of even the elder of the two. The boy is his adopted son, a man of 24, the father of a 14-year-old son.

The young man inherited a fortune upon the death of his widowed mother. Left without near kindred, impressed with the absurdly erroneous idea he would soon grow tired of his wife if he ever married, yet unwilling to lead an entirely unsympathetic existence, he adopted a handsome and intelligent lad from an institution for friendless children. The two are the best of friends and comrades. The young man spares no expense upon the boy's education. In a year or two he will be sent to college. This boy, who several years ago was a friendless little pauper, is now welcomed into many of the pleasantest homes in the city. The best of life's gifts are showered upon him, and he enjoys them to the full. It is the ambition of his adopted father to make him a cultivated man of the world.

Many forms of nervous debility in men yield to the use of Carter's Little Liver Pills. Valuable for nervous weakness, night sweats. Try them.

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MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

Object of the Investigation of the Labor Bureau.

An Examination That Will Cover the Records of 1700 Courts and the Laws of Every State.

Washington Evening Star.

An important investigation is now in progress under the direction of the commissioner of labor. He has had for several months his agents at work throughout the country collecting the statistics of marriage and divorce. The examination of the records or dockets of 2700 courts is a part of this work. The inquiry covers the period of the past twenty years.

"The investigation that is being made," said Commissioner Wright in conversation with a *Star* reporter, "is not confined merely to ascertaining the number of divorces and marriages during this period. It is broader than that. Such figures would prove to be of little value unless the condition of divorce laws was known. In some states divorce is confined to the Biblical cause, namely, adultery. There is no other cause recognized. In other states there is greater latitude allowed. You can easily understand why it is necessary that such facts should be brought out in connection with the statistics of marriage and divorce. The same principle is illustrated in the statistics of crime. In Massachusetts drunkenness is classed as a crime. In Virginia it is not recognized as such. The criminal statistics of the former state, given without any statement of the peculiar laws, would be apt to give erroneous views relative to the condition of society in Massachusetts as compared with the showing made by similar statistics in Virginia. Statistics, as you may perceive, lead to very deceptive conclusions or justify such conclusions unless you are very careful. The statistics of the states would in this way prove to be unreliable. As an illustration it might be found that at a certain period, in some state like Illinois, the number of divorces granted show a large increase as compared with a preceding or even a subsequent period. Upon further inquiry it may be found that at that time the laws were changed so as to increase the number of the causes for which divorces could be obtained. The change in the laws should have due weight in reaching any conclusion founded upon such figures.

"Take another example," continued the commissioner, "as illustrating one of the odd features of statistics. The figures obtained, say from the Eastern part of Pennsylvania, might show that for a certain term of years there was a great falling off in the number of marriages. Some light might be afforded by the knowledge that during that time the fees for marriage licenses had been increased, and, in consequence the young people had fallen into the habit of crossing the line into New Jersey to be married. There was no record, of course, in Pennsylvania of such marriages, and the bare figures might warrant conclusions not at all favorable to the morals of that part of the country. In this investigation we will endeavor to give figures which will have some meaning. It is no part of our business to draw conclusions. That is for other people to do. We simply supply the material.

"In connection," he went on, "with this work we will at the same time give the causes of divorce, the amount of alimony granted, or whatever the conditions may be of the decrees granting the divorce. This is the first attempt ever made to collect statistics of this character covering the entire country. I did it once for the state of Massachusetts, and the result was a surprise to the public. While I am not prepared at present to say what the statistics, now nearly collected, will show, yet I have no doubt they will afford reliable data at least for those who wish to say anything about public morals in this country based upon marriage and divorce statistics. The talk so commonly heard of the decrease in the number of marriages, the gradual destruction of the family, and the decadence of [illegible] also can be affirmed or denied [illegible] strength of these statistics, covering a [illegible] of twenty years. I expect that the report will be ready for transmission to [illegible] at the present session."

Col. Wright said that the credit of originating this investigation was entirely due to the efforts made by the National Divorce Reform League. This association has been petitioning congress for some years to authorize this work to be done, and had asked that it be undertaken by the bureau of statistics. It was hardly within the scope of the work of that bureau, he said, but still there was no other government office in existence at that time fitted to do such work. Finally, when the bureau of Labor was established, the league asked congress to give this work to the new bureau. Last May, an appropriation was made, the investigation was begun in August, and is still in progress.

The annual report of Rev. Samuel W. Dike, corresponding secretary of the league, states as to this investigation that $10,000 was appropriated by the last congress in March, just before the final adjournment, after more than three years' effort for the collection of statistics of marriage and divorce. The work could not be taken up by the commissioner of labor, to whom it was intrusted by congress, until August, and it will take several months more before the results can be made known. But the most inaccessible courts have been visited and thus the slowest part of the field-work in the main investigation has been done. It is believed that this report will be one of the most important and interesting ever issued from a statistical bureau in this country. Of its importance to all interested in the study of the family and the social problems connected with it there can be no doubt. But too much must not be expected from the meager sum of money expended on it.

For it must be remembered that this part of the plan is to secure by original examination of the records or dockets of 2700 courts, the divorce statistics for twenty years in all parts of this great country. This, with the necessary analysis of the laws of marriage and divorce, and the collection of such marriage statistics as may be readily secured, will leave less than could be desired for the many special investigations that ought to be made in order to understand properly this great subject. It has been said that the success of this measure alone would justify the existence and cost of the league from its beginning. It is worthy of note in this connection that the Archbishop of Canterbury has asked to be put in possession of the results of this investigation at the earliest possible moment. Others in foreign countries have also made inquiries about it.

The Cultured Boston Girl and the Obedient Mastiff

Boston Advertiser.

A young girl was crossing the public garden the other morning upon the main path which crosses the bridge. She was accompanied by a magnificent mastiff, who strode along beside her in the most companionable sort of way, looking up into her face occasionally as if to remark casually that it was a very fine morning, or to ask if there was anything he could do for her.

The two crossed the bridge together and finally came to the Charles street gate. Here the young girl, evidently not wishing to have the care of the dog in the busy streets, turned to him and said:

"There, that is far enough now, Marco. You need not go with me any farther, but turn about and go back home."

She did not take her hands out of her muff to point the way, and she spoke as she would to a small brother, in a pleasant, conversational voice.

Marco looked at her with his large eyes, then looked across the common, wagging his tail slowly, as though he were thinking how very pleasant it would be to go the rest of the way. Finally he turned back to her again and with a movement of his head and eyes, asked as plainly as though the words had come from his mouth: "Please let me go a little farther, it is such a fine morning."

"No, dear, I'm going shopping, you know," answered the girl, explaining the difficulty, as if Marco were human; "there will be crowds of people and I shall not know what to do with you. But go along now, there's a good fellow, and I'll be back very soon."

Without another word Marco turned and walked back across the gardens. He did not slink away, as some dogs do when sent back, but marched leisurely along with his head in the air, stopped a moment on the bridge to watch the children skating below, then trotted on toward Commonwealth avenue.

AN UMBRELLA PROTECTOR.

Ingenious Stratagem of a California Barkeeper.

Alta Californian.

The barkeeper called his attention to a printed card which hung several feet above the rack on the wall. It read as follows:

"Anybody attempting to steal the umbrella is expected to set 'em up!"

The card hung so high on the wall that a casual observer would fail to notice it.

The barkeeper, with an eye to business, had all these preliminaries fully arranged for the first rainy day of the season. It was early in the morning when his initial victim appeared. The humid clouds were distilling a drenching shower when an able practitioner of the law appeared for his morning cocktail. He drank the liquid concoction with infinite relish, and then buttoning up his coat moved toward the door. The umbrella caught his eye. It was raining cats and dogs; the downpour was prodigious. He cast a furtive but hurried glance over his shoulder at the barkeeper. That ingenious worthy was giving his whole attention to his glasses. Then the lawyer's hand went out swiftly to the alluring umbrella. He touched the handle—the alarm rang out clear and distinct—the barkeeper turned his luminous eyes on the culprit.

"Old man," he observed with gentle tenderness, "just read that card above your head."

The lawyer's glance took in the situation, and he returned to the counter.

"What shall it be?" he inquired with all a lawyer's effrontery.

"Well," replied the bar keeper, "as you and I are the only persons present, I reckon you will have to stand a small bottle."

"Set them up."

The wine was drunk, and then the disciple of Blackstone, true to his calling, announced his intention of remaining a few minutes to see what the next customer would do.

Even as he spoke a bustling, active broker put in an appearance.

"Whisky straight, please. It's an awful wet morning."

And, scarcely waiting for his change, he was hurrying out, when suddenly his feet seemed glued to the floor. A swift glance was cast back at the dispenser of drinks, and then his nervous fingers closed firmly on the handle of the umbrella. The warning bell rang out its signal, and the bar keeper and the lawyer gazed in astonishment at the pilferer.

"You had better look at the card on the wall," suggested the gentleman with the white apron.

The broker looked, and [illegible] to the bar.

"I guess we'll have a [illegible] I'd like to stay here a [illegible] their fellows caught."

And he did. There was a [illegible]

She Liked to See Them Try to Recover the Lost Nickel.

Chicago Mail.

A lady entered an Indiana av [illegible] car and dropped her nickel on the [illegible] between the slats and the [illegible] the car, and there are just far enough apart to receive anything that falls from the hand, but there is not enough space to admit a finger to recover the article dropped. But the space is deceptive. [illegible] you have tried it you would think [illegible] an overshoe into the space. The lady who dropped her nickel into the place had evidently done so before. She made no attempt to recover it until every one in the car had tried.

The first to make the attempt was a man, of course. The first person to do anything gallant or polite in a street car is always a man. He tried every finger he had, and failed. In resuming his seat he tried to look funny, but he didn't make anybody think he was the least bit that way. Then a man who had been dangling by a strap concluded he could do it. He let go the strap just as an unusual jostle of the car occurred, and fell into a lady's muff. She struck at him as though he had been a bumble-bee, and by the time he recovered his equilibrium his hat had fallen from his head, and in stooping to pick it up he was pitched against the door and skinned his nose. He had forgotten by this time what he had started out to accomplish. The conductor never tried to do anything—he knew he couldn't.

After several ludicrous attempts, the lady who had dropped the nickel quietly pulled a hairpin from its hiding place, and stooped and picked the coin from where it had fallen. The men who had scrambled to be polite looked at one another, but nobody laughed.

Death of an "Underground Railroad" Veteran.

Hartford Times.

In the death of Isaac J. Gilbert Derby loses one of its oldest business men and residents, and one of the most peculiar men in some respects that ever lived in the state. Early in life he advocated abolition doctrines, and his house was one of the stations of the celebrated "underground railroad." When John Brown was hung Mr. Gilbert tolled the Methodist church bell and was publicly condemned by nearly every one for it. He was an early advocate of temperance and always an active temperance worker. He embraced religion as taught in the Methodist church long before such a church was established in Derby, and his home was the chief stopping place of Methodist circuit riders. He had a strong antipaty to secret societies, being especially bitter toward the Masonic order, against which he at every opportunity used both tongue and pen. As a citizen he was generally liked, and he accumulated a handsome property, "Gilbert's Tannery" being known far and near. He was born at Ridgefield in 1804, and was 83 years at death.

A Pretty Washington Superstition.

A pretty young girl, who belongs to what is called the "White House set," and who has met nearly all of Mrs. Cleveland's visitors, said to a Washington correspondent at a recent reception: "It would be easy enough to know what an awfully nice girl Mrs. Cleveland used to be just by meeting the splendid girls that come to visit her. Nobody could have such a lot of delightful chums unless she were just as nice as she could be herself. And these are not the sort of girls that come to see her because they can visit at the White House. They love her and would go anywhere to spend a day with her. I hear, though, that a pretty little superstition is afloat among her old schoolmates that the best of luck always follows these visits to Washington. Several of the girls that have been down here have got married since their return home and all the rest of them are engaged. The girls think it is better than finding a four-leaf clover, and those who have not been here are crazy to come."

COMPROMISING THE CLAIM.

How the City of Boston Gave Mr. Smith a Pair of New Trousers.

Boston Transcript.

A man came to the city hall one day with a claim for $1000 in compensation for personal damage received in a fall down a coal-hole. He seemed to be under the impression that he had to place his claim at a very moderate figure indeed, as a sort of concession to the economical practice then prevailing. But of course he could not think of taking a cent less than $1000. He was sent without hesitation to the mayor, Otis Norcross, who took care of such applicants. The mayor questioned him sharply. The talk, to boil it down to small compass, ran something like this:

"What actual bodily injury did you receive, Mr. Smith?"

"Well, it hurt me pretty bad."

"Any bones broken?"

"N-no, no bones broken."

"Any sprains? Any severe contusions?"

"Well, not exactly that, but—"

"What harm did it really do you?"

"Well, it tore my trousers awfully!"

"Tore your trousers, eh? It comes down to that, then? Now, don't you think, Mr. Smith, that a new pair of trousers would about compensate you for the loss you sustained?"

"Well, I don't know but it would, Mr. Mayor, come right down to it."

So the city of Boston presented Mr. Smith with a new pair of trousers to replace the ones he had torn, and Mr. Smith waived his claim for $1000 damages.

The Story of a Young Woman who Recently Went Across the Ocean to Study Art.

Pittsburg Press.

I have known two romances in real life, writes a *Press* correspondent. One is the tale of a man who was a dray driver in New York, and who is a college professor; the other is the career of a woman who was a street waif and is now an artist.

Between forty and fifty years ago a forger was sent to the British penal settlements in Austra ia. By good conduct he was in course of time advanced to the dignity of ticket-of-leave man, married, and had a family. His youngest daughter had adventurous blood in her veins, and smarting under punishment for a piece of girl roguery, ran away from home, shipped on board an English steamer, and persuaded the stewardess, when it was too late to put her on shore, to give her food in return for help with the work. The child traveler didn't like the look of Liverpool and boarded a vessel bound for New York, in the guise of a peddler. She was carried off just as she meant to be, while disposing of her apples in the steerage, and worked her way to America, as she had come to England. She was 11 years old when she deserted the ship in New York.

[illegible]

The Sensible Swede Treat.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

[illegible] Swede or Norwegian never stands treat like an American. They have, however, what we Americans, living among them, used to call a 'Swede treat,' that is, every man pays for his own drink. A dozen of them will come up to the bar together and drink in unison, with the best of feeling prevailing all around, but when it comes to settling every one of them goes to the bottom of his pocket for the price of the liquor he has personally absorbed. That's a Swede treat."

Stage Abuses.

Boston Herald.

They are complaining in New York that in a Wagner opera one of the actresses came twice out of a tomb in which she is supposed to be dead to bow her acknowledgments to an audience. What could be more absurd than such a proceeding? But opera itself is a succession of absurdities, and perhaps it makes not very much difference if a climax is put to the series. The whole practice of calling actors to make acknowledgment while a play is in progress is inartistic, and ought to be reformed. The objection to it is that it interferes with the illusion of a play—destroys it, indeed—and in the illusion is one of the chief charms of the acting.

Is This True?

Pittsburg Press.

Mayor Hewitt left Washington on account of its dogs. After moving from one part of the city to another, endeavoring to escape the nightly howling which destroyd his rest and almost set him distracted, and after appealing in vain to the authorities for relief, he finally gave it up, and, accepting the nomination for mayor of New York, and being elected, closed his legislative career at the capital and went to the metropolis, where he could get the sleep denied him there.

Familiar with the Language.

Irish woman (to Chinaman in street car)—Shove yersilf ferninst the carner wid yer blue shirt, and give a leddy a chonce to set down, bad cess to yez!

Chinaman—Wow!

Irish woman—Can't yez talk English, ye yaller haythen?

Chinaman—If I couldn't talkee English muchee bettle old Ilish woman, yep, I snoptee my glandmothle!

All It Was Worth.

Young Man (to editor)—What do you think I ought to get for the poem, sir?

Editor—You ought to get $10.

Young Man (overjoyed)—Oh, that is fully as much as I expected.

Editor—Yes, $10 or thirty days.

That was more than he expected.

A NEW MOTOR WANTED.

Something the World Is Waiting For—Electric Locomotives.

Leslie's.

The world is ready for a new motor—is actually expecting and waiting for it. What it will be no man can tell, but just now it looks as though electricity was destined to supplant steam in many of the mechanical processes, or at least to be used in the distribution and application of power furnished by steam generated in great quantities and economically at central points, or by waterfalls or the tides of the sea. Electric motors have already been so perfected as to demonstrate not only the ease with which the power produced by a dynamo may be distributed, but its adaptability to almost every purpose for which power is required.

Nearly thirty street railways are already operated by electric motors of various kinds, and successful experiments are making here and elsewhere with electric locomotives. In several manufacturing centers electric power is supplied for driving printing presses and other machinery, and wherever it has been introduced it has been popular, the principal objection being its cost. And even that obstacle to its general use will no doubt eventually be overcome. The steam engine, in its infancy, was a crude machine, wasting all but a very small portion of the power generated; but a Corliss invented a "cut off," and other ingenious men devised improvements in boilers and the means of utilizing fuel, and we have the perfected steam engine of to-day.

So, too, when the electric lamp was first successfully lighted, the cost of supplying it with an electric current was so great that its popular use was said to be out of the question. But improvements were made in dynamos, and economics in operating them were introduced, until electric lamps to-day compete successfully with gas lights, not only in the quality of the illumination they give, but also in the cost at which they are furnished. The electric motor, which already is admitted to possess many advantages over the direct use of steam power, will next be made as cheap as the latter, but whether it is to be the motor of the future or not, time alone can tell.

HOW FRANK STOCKTON WORKS.

Washington letter in Globe-Democrat.

At dinner the other evening, I sat across the table from Frank Stockton, the delicious story writer rather than novelist. At his left elbow sat Senator Ingalls, a great reader and student, and one of the most scholarly members of the senate.

"What are your habits of work?" asked the president of the senate; "how many hours a day, for instance?"

"Two," said Stockton.

"Two?"

"Two."

"Two hours?"

"Two hours."

"You confounded sybarite!"

"Why so?" said Stockton. "How many hours would you have me work?"

"Well, I'd have you loaf as much as [illegible] on general principles, but I work about six hours a day, and think myself lucky when I [illegible] off with twelve hours."

"I work eight hours a day," said Senator Spooner, who sat next, "and I think that enough."

"I find by experience," said the author of "Rudder Grange," "that two hours a [illegible] about as much as I can work effectively, and even then I do not do physical work. I [illegible] either to my wife, who is a careful writer, or a secretary, and then I sometimes [illegible] with a pen and smooth it up. In those hours I produce about 100 words [illegible] of the Century. It is enough, for it [illegible] two large books a year."

I asked Mr. Stockton how many Americans knew of who were earning their [illegible] by pure literature—that is, by the creative work of the imagination.

[illegible]

A Deformed Prince?

[illegible] three-quarters of an hour to wear them. He can just manage to hold the [illegible]. We were together at a country house. [illegible] the hostess at the fork with which he eats. It is of silver, and not conspicuously different from others, but fixed to the under tine there is a sharp small blade. What the prince can not cut with the one hand and with this blade he does not undertake to eat. The right hand and arm are large and of extraordinary dexterity, but the little finger is deformed by a growth which the prince only imperfectly conceals by wearing rings up to near the third phalange."

How we Medical Men Work It.

Puck.

Mrs. Park-West—Do you still have Dr. Arbacam, dear?

Mrs. Stokes—O, yes; I couldn't exist a day without him!

Mrs. Park-West—He doesn't seem to cure you.

Mrs. Stokes—No; but just think of the social advantage of having that imported carriage and the two Morocco negroes standing in front of the door for an hour each day. Matilde, these last violets were not candied enough!

For Prohibitionists to Think Over.

From the Rev. Howard Crosby's Speech.

I have received a certified statement showing the condition of things in the town of Bangor, which lies in the center of the state of Maine. It is a town of only 16,000 inhabitants, but small as it is, it has 225 open saloons. If prohibition after thirty years trial cannot take care of a town of 16,000 people in the heart of Maine, how long will it be before it can take care of New York city with a population of [illegible].

What is Scrofula

It is that impurity in the blood, which, accumulating in the glands of the neck, produces unsightly lumps or swellings; which causes painful running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which developes ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or the many other manifestations usually ascribed to "humors." It is a more formidable enemy than consumption or cancer alone, for scrofula combines the worst possible features of both. Being the most ancient, it is the most general of all diseases or affections, for very few persons are entirely free from it.

How can it be cured? By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the cures it has accomplished, often when other medicines have failed, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. Some of these cures are really wonderful. If you suffer from scrofula in any of its various forms, be sure to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial. Send for book of cures.

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Liver Co

Is more surely and
use of Ayer's Sarsap
other remedy. "I
from liver troubles,
thing that gave me p
I began taking Ayer's
years ago. A few bott
produced a radical ca
155 W. Brookline st.,

A Remarkab

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
bad a case of Abscess of
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years, and, for the last
that time, was unable to
Four physicians treated
ing relief, and, in fact,
until I tried Ayer's
using a quarter of a bottle
cine I began to feel
additional dose seemed
health and strength, I
and am now able to attend
I walk to town—one
return, without difficulty,
saparilla has accomplished
me.—W. S. Miner, Canton

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HUMPH

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SPECI

MMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.

ic market reports received to-day. ery quiet, although there is no ob- holiday among business men. received or soon to arrive by rail: 91 cs boots and shoes, 24 cs dry coffee, 43 bxs granite ware, 3 pkgs cp goods, 1 cs cigars, 2 cs cigar- iture, 1 cs drugs, 5 cs hats, 250 kgs, ssware, 325 bdls chairs, 150 cs lard, glass, car wagons, car furniture, 3 s.

elevator owners, discouraged by of their stocks and the steady de- gs of storage stuff, announce a re- rage charges equal to 5 cents per um. This may and may not result of wheat receipts at Chicago. Ele- lsewhere will probably meet the rmers and grain dealers secure all ago *Business* says: "As to the reduction, two conclusions [illegible] themselves. One is that the re- here are likely to be largely in- he other is that the inducement to decreased one-third. Both these for the benefit of this market and ously wished for for years. [illegible] its of the change will be far-reach- irections, but these are the most

the bureau of statistics, Wm. F. nished the *American Grocer* with atistics in reference to the impor- fruits in 1887. From the figures ears that the total value of the year was $13,613,210. The impor- raisins last year into the United [illegible] pounds, [illegible] [illegible] ed at $ [illegible] of lemons and oranges [illegible] ntries was [illegible] he [illegible] of New [illegible] an a [illegible]

n some much f crop in another unimpo market of whea last we

Russ and m Alread the est pared lows, w added, equal a

[illegible]

Liver Com

Is more surely and speedily cur use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, than other remedy. "I was a great from liver troubles, and never fo thing that gave me permanent I began taking Ayer's Sarsapa years ago. A few bottles of this produced a radical cure.—Wm. 155 W. Brookline st., Boston,

A Remarkable C

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has cured had a case of Abscess of the Liv human being could be afflicted live. I was confined to the house years, and, for the last three that time, was unable to leave Four physicians treated me with ing relief, and, in fact, nothing until I tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla. using a quarter of a bottle of th cine I began to feel better, additional dose seemed to br health and strength. I used three and am now able to attend to my I walk to town—one mile distan return, without difficulty. Ayer saparilla has accomplished all me.—W. S. Miner, Carson City,

Ayer's Sarsapar

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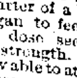

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10 Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach
11 Suppressed or Painful Periods
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13 Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing
14 Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions
15 Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains
16 Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria
17 Piles, Blind or Bleeding
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20 Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs
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27 Kidney Disease
28 Nervous Debility
30 Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed
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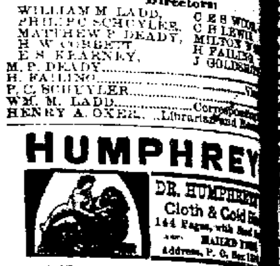

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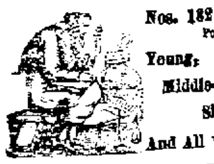

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Or the Liquor Habit, Positive by administering Dr. Hain Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea knowledge of the person taking it; it is abso less and will effect a permanent and whether the patient is a moderate drin hole wreck. Thousands of drunkards made temperate men who have taken the in their coffee without their knowledge a day quit drinking of their own NEVER FAILS. The system once impregna the specific, it becomes an utter impossi liquor appetite to exist. For sale by SNELL, WOODARD, Druggists, Portland.

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Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. M'f'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

PRICE Sold by Druggists.

Trade Mark

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.

le market reports received to-day very quiet, although there is no ob the holiday among business men.

received or soon to arrive by rail: 96 cs boots and shoes, 24 cs dry e, 43 bxs granite ware, 3 pkgs ry goods, 1 cs cigars, 2 cs cigar- ture, 1 cs drugs, 3 cs bats, 250 kgs, ware, 25 bdls chairs, 880 cs lard, glass, car wagons, car furniture, 3

elevator owners, discouraged by of their stocks and the steady de- of storage stuff, announce a re- storage charges equal to 5 cents per num. This may and may not result of wheat receipts at Chicago. Ele- elsewhere will probably meet the farmers and grain dealers secure all Chicago Business says: "As to the is reduction, two conclusions imme- ent themselves. One is that the re- here are likely to be largely in- the other is that the inducement to is decreased one-third. Both these be for the benefit of this market and devoutly wished for for years. Of at the change will be far-reach- directions, but these are the most

of the bureau of statistics, Wm. F. furnished the *American Grocer* with statistics in reference to the impor- fruits in 1887. From the figures appears that the total value of these last year was $13,845,210. The impor- raisins last year into the United 39,006,679 pounds, of an estimat- Of prunes and plums 92,987,- valued at $3,105,459 were imported. of lemons and oranges brought countries was $3,713,307 and $3,457,725. The bulk of importations were re- port of New York, that city receiving an aggregate value of $11,824,312.

RECEIPTS—Past twenty-four hours 's wheat, 1435 bbls flour, 681 ctls barley, 222 ctls millstuff, 162 sks pota- hides, 18 kits pkgs butter, 30 cs eggs, ts, 214 sks onions, 27 cattle, 25 pigs sks flaxseed.

Dull and to some extent weak. Buy- ds well provided against and refuse ers who ask extremes.

Receipts past week 7567 bbls valley Walla Walla. Shipments to San grain small but there is a large China. Two vessels at hand have Queenstown leaving two in loading market shows little of interest, local very quiet and values unchanged, toward weakness. Valley stand- basis of $4 and best Walla Walla

Receipts past week 6481 centals, but a of which came on the local market. few to take hold except when local be filled as the San Francisco market regular encouragement. There really are in some request but poor to sale. As the bulk of offerings here favored quality there is small room ing and 45@46c is all that can be this purpose. Exceptionally choice do some better. Interior stocks are less than granted by the trade, for lately offered stocks from places sup- little or nothing. Locally trade is absence of any market outside call and no trouble in keeping up stocks. In a is obtained.

There is still a liberal movement, er market is lessening the receipt. ed turn taken by the trade has losses to many dealers. Only a Garnets were bringing best prices ght them freely. Before they could fix the selling market their value de- er qualities became favorites, but ondingly better prices. The Califor- Oregon has been almost wholly for this accounting for the change in with better prices California supplied k of her own consumptive require- Oregon to meet seed demands, ed not yet filled, but promise to be a has recently anticipated. The sup- market appears to be a large one, for heavy despite recent wide opera- market closes with buyers discouraged, and the market a dragging one. Pay- coastal are 80c for Garnets, 75c for c for Peerless. Buyers are not

Under a more liberal supply the mar- week, besides reducing the paying 10 per cent. There is quite a stock

NS—The market keeps firm under a od request and light stocks. Local are particularly firm, being largely rs and exposed to limited competi- tion. Lard rules firm. We quote City or country cured hams, 13c, shoulders 8c. Eastern hams 13c, n 12½c. Best local or Eastern lard

UITS—Light arrivals and market being good. Stocks light for part. Selling prices are: Sun- ed apples 7@8c, factory 11 11c; factory plums 13½c; prunes 11@12½c; peaches 14@15c; raisins San Francisco stocks are being rap- the market putting on a better front. Apricots have been moving freely, ches at 8@10c, the asking price for g advanced 1@2c, making common its. Apples and raisins rule strong, being scarce at 11@13c and pears neg- es are still in liberal supply.

—Quiet market for the week, prices little and arrivals going off very ickens quoted $2@3 for young and old. Ducks bring $5@7 as to size, S. Turkeys dull at 10@12½c. ing at 18c.

market is decidedly less firm and is o lower. Best prices for baled tim- 17 per ton, and at this dealers buy Demands generally are light and y down-river sellers.

ere is no business here at present and of preparation to receive or handle in another month will probably be of buyers. Some large operators ex- tariff changes, others look for no the influence of constant dis- the markets. At the East trade disposition now to admit tariff talk to factor. Manufacturers continue to buyers, without disturbing the of prices. Sales at Boston so far this exceed these for the same time last dom sales are well along, the offer- Australian being of lower grade than s country, so that but a very small been taken. American buyers have to Australia for direct shipment 12,000 bales to arrive fully one-half manufacturers.

local business reported, Puget sound quoting nominal prices and sending dened inactivity. New York reports state material bringing 11@15c, and ortations going at 5@6c.

—Dull with light movement. Quota- leading sorts are: Dry beef r 15, culls 8c, kip and calf 10c, @9c, kip and calf 8c, culls one-third erskins 25@30c, eastern Oregon 22½ mer and winter elk skins 20@18c, @35c for short to medium wooled, long and 10@12c for murrain; beaver 10; bear 50c to $8 brown and 50c to allow quoted 3@3½c.

LONDON GRAIN LETTER.

in London under date of January 27, correspondent of the *Northwestern*

be difficult to imagine a quieter resting week in the grain trade than which we have just passed. transactions (apart from the option h has been very restricted) are con- half a dozen parcels of Calcutta ice of which owing to scarcity of obtained at about 33s 3d for March- of new wheat via canal. On the the value is only about 30s per 492 ifornia and other wheats have come per qr in price both on the spot and buyers absolutely refuse to operate. eat off the coast is now, in fact, worth s 3d, while prompt shipments are per 500 pounds. Australian wheat, of undoubtedly a large crop this year, is ed for January-March shipment, but so far been bought, and out of the ld to be available for export this 183,000 qrs are at present on pas- hile the small shipments from India and I may add also Russia, has ality down to the low point of 10,- against 18,400,000 bushels a year those short supplies for some time to may be in store for us in the future. most interesting news this week is of the Indian wheat crop, which ent in character. In the central Northwest provinces and Oudh, the Bombay presidency, whose con- production is equal to two-thirds of wheat grown in India, the area about the same as last year, cer- while the condition of the crop is ood on the whole. The want of rain in some of the principal districts, however, was much felt, and we may yet hear of another short crop in India. In any case it is evident that for another year India will remain a comparatively unimportant competitor in supplying the wheat markets of the world. Meanwhile the shipments of wheat from that country are quite insignificant, last week's total amounting to only 48,000 bushels.

Russian agricultural accounts are much earlier and more reliable than they ever were before. Already this week, for instance, we have received the estimate of the wheat crop of 1887, which compared with the previous three years, was as follows, with the exports for each calendar year added. The figures are chetwerts, 100 of which equal about 72 qrs of 8 bus each:

	Crop.	Exports.
1887	57,600,000	11,400,000
1886	27,000,000	8,670,000
1885	23,800,000	15,400,000
1884	44,700,000	11,370,000

In the present season, therefore, Russia's surplus is about 12,500,000 chetwerts, or 72,000,000 bushels.

To sum up the present position, I should say that as buyers have concluded that by and by there will be plenty of wheat, prices will be very difficult to move, in spite of present comparative scarcity. The abundance, too, of American flour, especially in London, causes a serious prejudice to the wheat market, millers buying only from hand to mouth, owing to the difficulty of disposing of their flour at remunerative prices.

The Merchandise Markets.

The shortest month of the year, and usually the dullest one as regards trade, is witnessing an extremely liberal inward goods movement, while for the past week trade has presented a very busy front. Distribution is steadily increasing, as the certainty of winter being over becomes more prominent. Spring is now close at hand, retailers are looking for new demands to arise, and jobbers are preparing to meet the call for new and seasonable goods. In staples there is an increasing trade reported, demands compelling a constant receipt of Eastern classes by rail. Fairly open weather is giving farmers a chance to replace crops damaged by cold weather and to do spring work. Throughout the valley conditions have been rather less favorable than east of the mountains, where rains left the ground in good condition, the weather since being open. Occasional rains over the valley section have delayed field work. Complaints as to damage by the cold of winter are frequent enough, yet they are generally of small moment, and the whole loss is one that is being repaired by spring sowing.

The merchandise lines this week present few value changes. At the same time new market influences are generally of little importance, so that all lines may be said to rule quiet. Other markets are mostly free from important changes, the telegraph bringing but unimportant mention of commercial matters.

From San Francisco comes the unconfirmed report that 15,000 cases Columbia river 1888 salmon have been contracted for at $1 60. This report is not generally accepted as correct, although Eastern and European buyers are known to be looking about for something to buy without expressing anxiety to do business. On the Columbia there has so far been little preparatory work done by the canners, while few have completed financial arrangements as yet. In the absence of anything like certainty of what the Columbia fish are to cost, or in the face of the probability that about $1 60 must be secured, Alaska is attracting general attention. So far twenty-one canners have announced their intention of packing in Alaskan waters this season, some arranging for early work. In order to attract operators cheaper fish must be offered than can be promised now, so that the outlook is certainly a dull one.

THE LOCAL MARKET.

BEANS—Firm market with only light stocks carried. Quote small whites $4 50, pinks $3, bayos $3, butter $4, Limas $4 per cental. The San Francisco market continues strong, with Limas higher.

COAL OIL—Firm at 21½c for an ordinary brand. Arrivals rather light but there is a fair stock at hand.

COFFEE—San Francisco reports a slight decline in most grades late last week. Reports of a heavy supply en route and weaker Eastern markets combined to frighten dealers and to demoralize the market. Here the stock is a very light one and values are not changed. Quote Salvador 21c, Costa Rica 22, Rio 22c, Java 27½c, Arbuckle's roasted 23½c.

PICKLES—Quote kegs $1 10 and $1 20 for threes and fives.

SALT—Liverpool fine grades firm at $18, $19 and $20 for the three sizes in ordinary lots. Stock salt $11.

RICE—Island is in light stock and firm. China is in fair supply. At San Francisco there is no Island in first hands so that buyers are at a disadvantage. We quote China mixed, $4 60@4 75, Island, $5 50.

SUGARS—Market irregular and unsettled because of advices. Stocks here are still light. We quote sixty-day prices for barrels: Golden C 6⅝, dry granulated 7⅝c, crushed, fine crushed, cube and powdered, 7⅝c; extra C, 6⅞c.

CANNED GOODS—About the usual local movement, values ruling steady to firm and without change. San Francisco reports a quiet market, stocks badly broken and prices firm. Baltimore reports a very general clean up and a belief that the supply of tomatoes in the hands of packers throughout the country is much lighter than supposed by the trade. Corn continues very firm East and has been in large call. Quotations are: Table fruits, assorted, 2½s, $2@2 25 and 3s, $5 50; blackberries, gooseberries and cherries, 2½s, $2@2 25; currants, grapes, peaches, $2 50, strawberries $2 75, raspberries $3 25, plums $2, pineapples $2 25@2 75; apricots, $2. Pie fruits, assorted, 2½s, $1 25 and 6s $3 25; apricots, blackberries, gooseberries, cherries and peaches 2½s $1 25@1 50, squash $1 50. Jellies and jams, assorted, $1 65@1 75. Corn $1 40@1 60, tomatoes $1 10, for 2½s, beans $1 25, peas $1 50, asparagus $2 12½, mushrooms $2 50, French peas $2@2 50.

GRAIN BAGS—Calcuttas, 8½c, but inactive.

THE MEAT MARKET.

Beef is firmly held as a rule but there is no lack of supply. Live quoted at 4@4½c, dressed 8c. Mutton firmer at 4½c for live and 9c dressed. Veal in light supply at about 7@9c. Hogs bring 7@8c dressed, generally 7½c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Following were the wool sales to-day:

Queensland, 1800 bales; scoured, 1s 1½d@1s 7½d; do locks and pieces, 7½d@1s 3½d; greasy, 5½d@10d; do locks and pieces, 4½d@7½d.

New South Wales, 5600 bales; scoured, 8½d@1s 7d; do locks and pieces, 8d@1s 4½d; greasy, 4d@1s; do locks and pieces, 5½d@8½d.

Victoria, 700 bales; scoured, 1s; greasy, 8½@10½d; do locks and pieces, 6d.

South Australia, 2600 bales, scoured, 10½d@1s 3½d; do locks and pieces, 8½d@1s 1d; greasy, 5d@9½d; do locks and pieces, 4½d@5d.

Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1900 bales; scoured, 8d@1s 5½d; do locks and pieces, 7½d@1s 2d; greasy, 4d@6d; do locks and pieces, 3½d@6d.

Spanish, 1000 bales; greasy, 4d@5½d.

New Zealand, 800 bales; scoured, 10½d@1s 5½d; greasy, 5½d@10½d; do locks and pieces, 5d.

Falkland, 22 bales; greasy, 5½d@9d.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Cattle — Receipts, 6500; dull and 5@15c lower; steers, $3@4 90; stockers and feeders, $2 25@3 60; Texas cattle, $2 40@4.

Hogs—Receipts, 16,000; closed 5@10c lower, mixed, $5 25@5 55; heavy, $5 30@5 65; light, $4 95@5 40; skips, $3 30@4 80.

Sheep—Receipts, 5000; firm; natives, $3 50@5 50; Western, $4 75@5 40; Texans, $3 25@4 75; lambs, $4 50@6 25.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22.—Wheat, steady. Corn unchanged.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING NOTES.

Ship India, 1295 tons, now at Baltimore, built at Bath, Me., in 1868, has been resold to John Rosenfeld & Co., of San Francisco, on private terms. The India sailed from Baltimore for San Francisco 19th inst., coal laden.

A late report mentions the speaking of the Br. bark Glenavon November 27 in 16 S, 28 W. She was previously spoken, October 23, in 55 S, 62 W, and this last report is doubtless correct, although the vessel should have been home long ago.

Ship Washington, 1813 tons, now at New York, built at Greenpoint, L. I., in 1849, has been sold for about $11,500 and will be converted into a coal barge.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—Arrived—Str Newbern, Victoria; ship Geo. F. Manson, Seattle; schr Cassie Hayward, Gray's Harbor; str Australia, Honolulu; ship Canada, Tacoma; schr J. C. Ford, Shoalwater bay. Sailed—Bk Aureola, Port Townsend; ship Majestic, Port Townsend.

ASTORIA, Feb. 22.—Oregon arrived down at 3 P. M. At 5 P. M., clear; wind, east; bar very rough.

PORT HADLOCK, Feb. 20.—Sailed—Ship Mount Washington, San Diego.

PORT GAMBLE, Feb. 22.—Sailed—Schr Hueneme, San Diego.

TACOMA, Feb. 22.—Sailed—Str San Pedro, S. F.

IN PORT—FOR GRAIN LOADING.

*Br sh ‡Francis Thorpe, 1237, Balfour, G. & Co.
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Br bk ‡Benares, 1646, Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
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Br sh ‡Cumberland, 1798, C. Cæsar & Co.
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Br sh ‡Aigburth, 1798, Panama.
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Oct. —Br bk ‡Derby Park, 1292, Maryport.
Oct. 11—Br bk ‡Martha Fisher, 871, Maryport.
Feb. 13—Br bk ‡Stockbridge, 2049, San Pedro.
Oct. 18—Br bk ‡Mobile Bay, 1117, Antwerp.
Jan. 12—Br sh ‡Forfarshire, 1238, Newcastle, A.
Br sh ‡Mizzapore, 1163, San Diego.
Br bk ‡Clynder, 1117, San Diego.
Br bk ‡Saraca, 836, Honolulu.
Br bk ‡Moel y-don, 1059, San Diego.
Br bk ‡Samoa, 1109, San Francisco.
Br bk ‡Zamora, 1160, West Coast.
Sept. 6—Br bk ‡Ophelia, 1184, Liverpool.
Nov. 7—Br sh ‡Lady Cairns, 1265, London.
Nov. 7—Br bk ‡Mary Low, 855, Maryport.
Nov. 12—Br bk ‡Gartmore, 1035, Maryport.
Nov. 16—Br bk ‡Evelyn, 1175, Liverpool.
Nov. 20—Br sh ‡Thurland Castle, 1244, Liverpool.
Nov. 23—Am sh Sea King, 1436, New York.
Dec. 17—Br bk ‡County of Carnarvon, 1267, Maryp't.
Dec. 28—Br bk ‡Roscrana, 1165, Liverpool.
Jan. 5—Br bk ‡Co. of Merioneth, 1065, Maryport.
Jan. 16—Br bk ‡Maiden City, 1197, Maryport.
Feb. 9—Br bk ‡Braemar, 1036, Maryport.
Feb. 17—Am sh James Drummond, 1479, N. York.
Br sh ‡Anamba, 1140, Liverpool.
Br bk Andes, 831, Newcastle, A.
—‡Iron.

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Gen. Sheridan's Parents.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 16—The *Ohio State Journal* sent a reporter to Somerset, Perry county, where the aged mother of Phil Sheridan lives, to interview her on the question of Phil's birthplace. Mrs. Sheridan said that her son was born in Albany, N. Y., as he informed a reporter this afternoon in Washington. Continuing, she said:

"We (my husband John and myself) came to Albany from County Cavan, Ireland, in 1830 or 1831. We remained there but three years, afterwards turning our faces westward and settling in this place. His father was a miner, and worked as a common laborer until the day of his death."

Mrs. Sheridan is in fast-failing health, and has evidently forgotten the stories she has heretofore told on the subject of Phil's birthplace. About a year ago she told a reporter that Phil was born at Sommerset, Perry county, and denied the story then current that the event had occurred in Albany, as she now declares.

His One Infirmity.

Life.

Grafton—Awfully clever fellow, Gagley. He might shine in society if it wasn't for his one infirmity.

Miss Clara—Why, I always thought he was correct in his habits.

Grafton—O, yes, he is all that, you know, but his neck's so deucedly short that he always has to wear a turn-down collar.

CURIOUS LANGUAGES.

How Different People Communicate at a Distance.

St. James Gazette.

At a recent meeting of the Berlin Anthropological society Lieut. Quendenfeldt, a German officer who has lived on Gomero island, one of the Canary group, described a whistling language, which is used by the inhabitants. The language does not consist of any arbitrary series of signals or sounds; it is described as ordinary speech translated into articulate whistling, each syllable having its own appropriate tone. The Gomero uses both fingers and lips when whistling, and Lieut. Quedenfeldt asserts that he can carry on a conversation with a neighbor a mile off, who perfectly understands all he is saying. The practice is confined to Gomero island, and is quite unknown in the other islands of the Archipelago. The adoption of the whistling language is said to be due to the peculiar geological construction of Gomero island. It is traversed by numerous gullies and deep ravines running out in all directions from the central plateau. As they are not bridged, they can only be crossed with great difficulty; hence, a man living within a stone's throw of another in a straight line, has often to go around many miles when he wishes to see or speak to his neighbor. This, it is conjectured, led to the adoption of whistling as a useful means of communication, which has gradually assumed the proportions of a true substitute for speech. It is described as being anything but unpleasant to the ear.

This reminds one of the drum language of the natives of the Cameroons, mentioned in Buchholz's book on West Africa, by means of which the most complicated messages can be conveyed to villages at a distance when occasions necessitate it. For this purpose a peculiarly shaped drum is employed. By dividing the surface into uneven halves the instrument, on being struck, may be made to yield two distinct notes. By these and shortening and lengthening the intervals between each note, a code is established, with a regular sequence of taps, strokes and intervals capable of expressing every syllable in the language. All the natives understand this code, and so highly elaborate is it that a chief can by its means summon to his presence any villager whom he desires to see intimating to the latter at the same time the purposes for which he is required. In this way, too, messages can be sent from village to village over wide stretches of country—the drummer in one hamlet transmitting to the next the signals he hears—and with extraordinary rapidity. Buchholz had proof on one occasion of the utility of this drum language and its capabilities as a medium of communication. The negro who had charge of his canoe obtained leave one morning to attend to some private business of his own which took him to the other side of the river. The man remained away an unreasonable time, and Buchholz got very angry, as he was waiting to leave the place. Another negro suggested that they should drum for him. The drummer was sent for and instructed to inform the missing servant that his master was very angry with him and that he was to return at once. In a few minutes the man returned with the inevitable apologies for the length of time he had been away. He had perfectly understood the message drummed out to him, as Buchholz ascertained by inquiring of him. Equally curious (The Morning Post observes) is the so-called sign language, or finger speech of Oriental traders, largely employed on the east coast of Africa, in the direction of Zanzibar. Walking through a market-place in this region of the world, the traveler will often witness a strange sight. A couple of grave, long-bearded Arabs will step aside, each will put his hand up the other's capacious sleeve, and the pair will then begin apparently to pinch each other's fingers for a few minutes. Often the performance will be varied. One will unroll his long turban-cloth, or perhaps lift up his long mantle and then cover his hand and, concealed beneath this the pinching of the fingers will proceed as before. The initiated know that this is a method of bargaining by means of a code of finger-speech understood by traders from Southern Arabia and Northern Africa to the borders of Persia. It has been adopted in the first instance, for a simple reason. In the East, especially along the coast of the Red sea, Zanzibar and Southern Arabia, all business is transacted in the open air. And in all such transactions the by-standers, idlers, riff-raff and meddlesome busy-bodies generally contrive to have a good deal to say, tendering their advice to both buyer and seller. The unwritten etiquette of the East requires that such friendly counsel should not be resented. But as the merchants and dealers find it an unmitigated nuisance and a great hindrance to business, they have adopted a certain code of finger-signs, which they exchange when bargaining with their hands concealed under their sleeves or turban-cloth. Each finger and each joint of a finger represents a certain figure. So the pair can bargain by the hour—as they often do—to their hearts' content, and none of the noisy and gaping busybodies around them be any the wiser for it.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Annie Louise Cary-Raymond occasionally sings in the quartet choir in Dr. Paxton's church in New York. This is the only public singing she has done since her marriage.

John Wanamaker has been proposed as a delegate to the republican national convention by his Philadelphia friends, and it is said he will come to Chicago to nominate George W. Childs for president.

Senator Ingalls's father lives in Haverhill, Mass. The other day when a reporter suggested to him that his son might reach the presidency he said: "James would make a good president if he didn't slop over."

Mlle. Schaefer, a graduate of the Paris conservatoire, was requested to appear in tights by the proprietress of the theater in Rouen, and she refused. She was sued and won the suit, and will henceforth be required to don nothing simpler than short petticoats.

Jay Gould is frightened by the efforts to secure his indictment for some of his crooked railroad transactions. The New York *Times* says he recently sent a cable message to his Wall street agent, saying: "See —— and find out how much he wants to stop this business."

Gov. David B. Hill spent $17,000 more than the legislature authorized in refurnishing his gorgeous mansion. Among the items were an elegant billiard table, a pool table and a lot of cues with "fancy handles," all of which were paid for by the state. The ambitious governor will never be able to carom on the presidency in this manner.

Congressman Martin of Texas, who recently blew out the gas at his hotel, has given further evidence of his bucolic education by refusing to attend state receptions because the dresses of the ladies were entirely too low in the neck. He also snubbed Congressman Amos Cummings of New York, because he believed him to be a bunko-steerer.

George Francis Train does not find things much more to his liking up in New Brunswick than he found them in this "blawsted country." In his paper, the Sussex *Record*, he "sounds the alarm," and predicts inundation, shipwreck, earthquakes and bankruptcy for the British provinces to which he has fled as a fugitive from such alarming visitations in the United States.

The Proposal to Unite St. Paul and Minneapolis.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 16.—The special committee appointed by the St. Paul chamber of commerce and Minneapolis board of trade on the question of arranging some basis of union for the two cities met here to-day with a number of prominent citizens of both places. The question was fully discussed, and while the general opinion seemed to be that the time has not yet arrived for full municipal union all present expressed themselves as heartily in favor of uniting the commercial and business interests of the two cities opposed to Chicago, Duluth, or any other outside points, and to this end a joint committee was appointed to report to a meeting to be held in Minneapolis March 5 on the organization of the "Dual Metropolis Joint Executive Committee."

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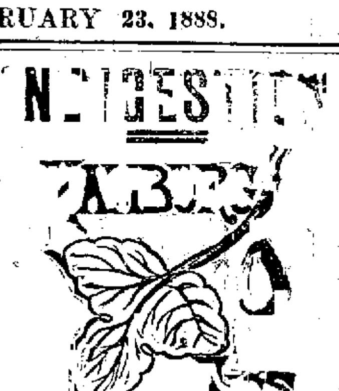

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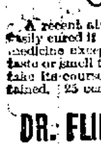

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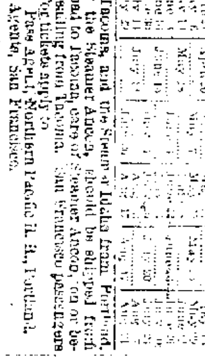

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PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Agent

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Acts as general agent, trustee or attorney for individuals or corporations, and as assignee or receiver.

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Rates of Interest on Deposits.

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F. E. ELLIS, Tacoma, W. T.
D. E. BROWN, District Frt. & Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B. C.

Correspondence respectfully solicited.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA

Via Oregon & California R. R. and Connections.

THE MT. SHASTA ROUTE

California Express Trains run Daily BETWEEN

PORTLAND & SAN FRANCISCO

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	4:00 P M	San Francisco	7:40 A M
San Francisco	6:30 P M	Portland	10:10 A M

Local Passenger Daily, except Sunday.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	8:00 A M	Eugene	2:40 P M
Eugene	9:00 A M	Portland	3:45 P M

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Daily between Portland and San Francisco.

EMIGRANT SLEEPING CARS

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The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F St.

West Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS

Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	7:30 A. M.	Corvallis	12:25 P. M.
Corvallis	1:30 P. M.	Portland	6:15 P. M.

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of the Oregon Pacific R. R.

Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	4:50 P. M.	McMinnville	8:00 P. M.
McMinnville	5:45 A. M.	Portland	9:00 A. M.

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up-town office, cor. Pine and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can be procured at company's office,

Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.

Freight will not be received for shipment after five P. M. on either the East or West Side Divisions.

R. KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, G. F. & Pass. Agent.

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Northern Pacific Railroad.

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OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD

—AND—

Oregon Development Co's Steamship Line.

225 Miles Shorter—20 Hours Less Time than by any other route.

First-class Through Passenger and Freight Line from Portland and All Points in the Willamette Valley to and from San Francisco.

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The "Wm. M. Hoag," the "N. S. Bentley," the "Three Sisters," leave Portland 6 A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from Messrs. Hulman & Co's dock, 200 and 202 Front st., for Oregon City, Butteville, Champoeg, Salem, Independence, Albany, Corvallis, and intermediate points, making close connection at Albany with trains of the Oregon Pacific Railroad.

TIME SCHEDULE (Except Sundays):

Leave Albany	1:00 P M	Leave Yaquina	6:30 A M
Leave Corvallis	1:47 P M	Leave Corvallis	10:35 A M
Arrive Yaquina	5:30 P M	Arrive Albany	11:15 A M

O. & C. trains connect at Albany and Corvallis.

The above trains connect at YAQUINA with the Oregon Development Co's Line of Steamships between Yaquina and San Francisco.

SAILING DATES:

STEAMERS.	FROM SAN FRAN.		FROM YAQUINA.	
Willam Vall'y	Thursday	Feb 9	Tuesday	Feb 14
Eastern Or'n	Tuesday	Feb 14	Sunday	Feb 19
Willam Vall'y	Sunday	Feb 19	Saturday	Feb 25
Eastern Or'n	Saturday	Feb 25	Thursday	March 1

This company reserves the right to change sailing dates without notice.

N. B.—Passengers from Portland and all Willamette Valley points can make close connection with the trains of the YAQUINA ROUTE at Albany or Corvallis, and if destined to San Francisco, should arrange to arrive at Yaquina the evening before date of sailing.

Passenger and Freight Rates Always the Lowest. For information apply to Messrs. HULMAN & CO., Freight and Ticket Agents, 200 and 202 Front st., Portland, Or., or to C. C. HOGUE, Act'g Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Agt., Oregon Pacific R. R. Co., Corvallis, Or. C. H. HASWELL, Jr., Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Agt., Oregon Development Co., 304 Montgomery st., San Francisco, Cal.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO. COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE

CHANGE OF TIME.

Two Trains daily, leaving Ash st. dock 10 A M and 2 P M. 10 A M train runs through to Walla Walla and Dayton, connecting at Wallula Junction with Northern Pacific for Helena, St Paul and the East. 2 P M train runs through to Pendleton and Baker City, connecting at Huntington with Oregon Short Line for Denver, Council Bluffs, Kansas City and the East. Pullman Palace and Family Sleeping Cars on all through trains. West bound trains arrive at 7:15 A M and 6 P M.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE:

FROM PORTLAND, Leaving at 12 Midnight, as follows:		FROM SAN FRANCISCO, Leaving Spear st. wharf at 10 A. M., as follows:	
State, Tuesday	Feb 7	State, Friday	Feb 3
Oregon, Friday	Feb 10	Oregon, Monday	Feb 6
Columbia, Tuesday	Feb 14	Columbia, Thursday	Feb 9
State, Friday	Feb 17	State, Sunday	Feb 12
Oregon, Tuesday	Feb 21	Oregon, Thursday	Feb 16
Columbia, Saturday	Feb 25	Columbia, Monday	Feb 20
State, Wednesday	Feb 29	State, Friday	Feb 24
		Oregon, Tuesday	Feb 28

The company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.

TO ASTORIA.—Str R. R. Thompson leaves Ash street dock every Monday, Wed. and Saturday at 11:30 P. M. O. S. Mail steamer leaves Ash st. daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M., for Astoria.

TO DALLES AND CASCADES—Leave Ash street at 7 A. M., except Sunday.

To Oregon City, Dayton and Corvallis. Steamer leaves Portland at 7 A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Dayton and way points. Returning, leave Dayton at 6 A. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. For Albany and way points at 6 A. M. Mondays and Thursdays. Returning, leave Albany Wednesdays and Saturdays.

TICKET OFFICE, FIRST & OAK STS.

A. L. MAXWELL, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent

CRATER LAKE PARK.

Opposition to the Creation of any More National Parks

Senator Dolph Thinks it Unlikely that the Bill Now Before Congress Will be Passed by the Present Congress

Mr Wm. G Steel, yesterday received the following letter from Hon. J N Dolph, in regard to the Crater Lake Park in which was enclosed the annexed communication from Major J W Powell of the Smithsonian Institution, superintendent of the geological survey, to Hon P B Plumb, chairman of the senate committee on public lands

WASHINGTON Feb 14

W G Steel *Dear Sir* I am just in receipt of your favor of the 7th inst

As you know the lands embraced in the proposed Crater Lake park have been temporarily withdrawn from sale by the proclamation of the president.

The majority of the committee on public lands is opposed to the creation of any more national parks and there is no possibility of securing the passage at the present session of congress and I fear not at any future congress of a bill creating such a park The committee has consented however that I might report a bill granting the lands to the state for the purposes of a park only and I have reported such a bill I doubt whether it can pass the house Should it pass however the state can exercise its option to accept the grant or not and no harm is done Neither is any harm done to the measure if the bill does not pass or even if it should fail in the senate It only attracts attention to the measure. The bill reported by me contains the same description as the bill introduced by me for a national park and includes townships 27 28 29 30 and 31 south in ranges 5 and 6 east Willamette meridian I inclose you a copy of the bill Just received this morning a long letter from Major Powell superintendent of the geological survey concerning the matter which I will have copied and sent to you You will see that he thinks the boundaries are still wrong and should be enlarged in one direction

Be[illegible] attempt to pass the bill will verify this matter

A[illegible] that the effect of the present mea[illegible] favor[illegible] the [illegible] proposition of a [illegible] will tend to bring the matter in[illegible] pre[illegible] congress for future le[illegible] I am Sincerely yours

J N DOLPH

MAJ POWELL S RECOMMENDATION

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WASHINGTON D C, Feb 9 1888

Hon P B Plumb United States Senate *Sir*—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ult. transmitting a copy of senate bill No 16 to set apart from the public domain in the state of Oregon as a public park for the benefit of the people of the United States townships 27 28 29 30 and 31 in ranges 5 and 6 east of the Willamette meridian in the state of Oregon and requesting my views thereon.

In reply I would submit that the proposed measure is one which I believe to be eminently wise and proper Crater lake and Diamond lake and their surroundings constitute a group of natural objects which will in my belief acquire increasing celebrity with the lapse of time In respect to beauty and impressiveness this scenery is of the same order as that of the Yosemite valley or the finest parts of the Yellowstone park The lake itself is a unique object as much so as Niagara, and the effect which it produces upon the mind of the beholder is at once powerful and enduring There are probably not many natural objects in the world which impress the average spectator with so deep a sense of the beauty and majesty of nature This will be better understood when the origin of the lake is considered The lake lies in the basin of a huge volcanic mountain and the basin itself owes its origin to a vast system of explosions by which the heart of the mountain has been thrown into the air as ashes and cinders It is the deepest body of fresh water on the continent, and its clear cold waters reflect the crags and peaks of the volcanic rim by which it is surrounded Although Crater lake is the dominant object of interest in the proposed reservation the whole tract is eminently fit to be set apart forever as a public park and pleasure ground and forest reserve for the benefit of the people of the United States and I might venture to add for the benefit of the people of the world There is not a square mile within the proposed tract which does not contain something which would add to the attractiveness of such a park either in the way of varied beauty or of instruction and entertainment to visitors

In the event of this region becoming a national park reservation I [illegible] respectfully [illegible] that great care and caution should be used at the [illegible] to [illegible] with accuracy the boundaries of the tract reserved They should in my [illegible] be [illegible] marked upon the ground [illegible] who desire [illegible] reserved may not be [illegible] which [illegible] may [illegible] proposed reser[illegible] are also [illegible] the land [illegible] may likewise [illegible] knowledge of what [illegible] and what land is not so [illegible] uncertainties [illegible] have already given rise [illegible] unfortunate litigation in the case of the Yosemite valley and have produced trouble in the neighborhood of the Yellowstone park In the present instance all difficulties may be avoided if the bill should provide an accurate definition of the boundaries and require them to be properly marked upon the ground

I have caused a careful examination to be made of the land office surveys in the vicinity of Crater lake [illegible] them with the [illegible] of their [illegible] topographic surveys made by this [illegible] in the same region in order to ascertain a [illegible] the boundaries [illegible] with reference to the [illegible] objects [illegible] the proposed reservation I find that [illegible] yet been run by the land [illegible] surveys [illegible] of the [illegible] The accompanying sketch map of the vicinity of Crater lake will indicate as nearly as can [illegible] ascertained the position of these lines Upon the same map the broken red lines indicate the [illegible] of the other boundaries starting from this parallel It will be seen that the eastern boundary will come very close to the eastern margin of Crater lake and as there is always more or less uncertainty about the geographic position of the land office lines in such a country it is possible that the real position of the boundary when it comes to be surveyed and marked would run into the lake In any event there is no doubt that the eastern boundary as defined in the bill would exclude portions of the flat summit of the Cascade range which ought by reason of continuity unity and similarity of features to be included within the reservation The country to the north and somewhat to the northeast of Crater lake is moderately diversified with a few hills and with considerable patches of fir forest and large open grassy spaces which are very picturesque and pleasing It is what is frequently termed a park country where large grassy meadows alternate with forests and the fine summits of Union Peak Mt Scott Mt Thielson Mt Gibbon and the great crags around the edge of Crater lake are always in view It seems to me that it would be well to have the eastern boundary several miles further eastward in order to include the whole of this very beautiful and pleasing tract instead of cutting it in two by an arbitrary line drawn without reference to the topographic or scenic features The most eligible site for a hotel on the northern or northeastern side of Crater lake is situated so near the boundary proposed in the bill that it is possible that it would be excluded altogether How far eastward the boundary ought to be carried is a question which is complicated with the following considerations The great platform of the Cascade range here descends eastwardly to plains which contain the Klamath marsh This eastern slope is quite gradual [illegible] in the vicinity of Mount Scott. The mountain firs give place at lower altitudes to a belt of yellow pine forest with little or no underbrush [illegible] This open pine forest is beautiful [illegible] and though the place is too high and cold for agriculture it is in great request for pasturage purposes in the summer Somewhere between the Klamath marsh and the base of the Cascade range is the western boundary line of the Klamath Indian reservation Just at present the means are not at hand for determining with reference to [illegible] features the exact position of this [illegible] boundary But it has within a few months been surveyed and I hope soon to have a plat showing its position. Uncertainty as to its location has I understand kept cattle and sheep herders from entering this beautiful yellow pine tract with their herds. It has been a question with me whether it would not be advisable to make the eastern boundary of the park conterminous with the Indian reservation thus closing all this tract against ingress to herders There are two reasons for this. In the first place the belt of yellow pine which occurs here is a very fine one and it seems advisable to protect it from destruction which must inevitably befall it as soon as a railroad is built along the eastern base of the Cascades—an event which will not probably be delayed many years. In the second place it is the natural and only good winter range and breeding ground of deer and antelope which frequent the summit of the Cascade range in the summer and unless these animals can be protected from pot hunters in their breeding grounds they will be rapidly exterminated.

If however it is deemed desirable by your committee to restrict to a minimum the proper eastward extension of the proposed reservation then I would suggest that the eastern boundary be a due north and south line running through the summit of Mt Scott which stands three or four miles to the east of Crater lake

The northern and southern boundaries of the proposed park as [illegible] to me to be well selected They [illegible] very feature from north to [illegible] and to the park and do not appear [illegible]

With regard to the western boundary it seems to me that there are cogent reasons for extending it considerably to the westward of the line suggested by the bill

The line of approach to the park from the west is by a country road leading from the lower [illegible] river valley across the Cascade range to Fort K[illegible] This road [illegible] Here there [illegible] the river there are still to be seen remains of an old road built [illegible] years ago for wagoning supplies from the Rogue river valley across the [illegible] to the placer mines which were then worked along the John Day river This is still remembered as the John Day road. It has long [illegible] to be used It is completely obstructed by fallen timber and for many miles can be followed only by the old blazes on the trees. At critical points, however where it crosses gorges and ravines the old dugways remain It winds its way by easy grades through magnificent scenery and through forests of trees which were of colossal size when Columbus discovered America. At length it emerges upon the upper platform of the Cascades in the midst of the park with Diamond lake between two great mountains on the north and Crater lake on the south This is the natural line of approach to the park from the west Unless the boundaries are made to include this road some private party will be sure to reopen it as he may easily do and levy an extortionate toll upon any visitors who may enter the park. Along this route are numerous open parks which would be quickly seized for the grass they would yield and extortionate rates would be charged for hay It is believed that the old John Day road should be included within the limits of the park North of the John Day road are the sources of the South Umpqua river in the most picturesque surroundings and these also should be included in the park.

The region embraced in the limits designated by the bill does not include any of the really grand forest of the Cascades It is too high The species within it are firs and pines which never attain great dimensions nor any marked beauty of form though they grow in forests whose beauty and impressiveness is derived from the density and masses of foliage The great trees such as Douglass spruce the sugar pine (here larger than in California) the white pine and the tall beautiful species of fir (*abies grandis nobilis amabilis*) flourish at a lower altitude But if the boundary were carried to the westward some eight or ten miles it would take in a section of the finest part of the great forest of the Cascades and a grander and nobler forest cannot be found in the world There are many thousands of trees each of which would yield more than 40 000 feet of lumber The beautiful open parks in this timber are the breeding grounds and summer pasturage of the deer, and the streams still preserve numerous beaver dams It seems desirable on many accounts that the western boundary should include a large section of this forest belt. The scenery which it contains is of the most beautiful and impressive order I believe that the addition of a considerable tract west of the limit proposed in the bill would greatly improve the park and avoid the danger of burdensome private control over the natural line of approach to the park This would all be accomplished by drawing the boundary seven or eight miles farther west than the bill proposes No settlement has been made and no possessory rights have been established so far as I can ascertain in the addition here suggested and up to last autumn the entire tract was wholly unoccupied

Some delay has occurred in replying to your letter while awaiting a response to the request of this office made upon the surveyor general of Oregon to furnish a plat of the recent survey of the boundary of the Klamath Indian reservation A sufficient time having elapsed and no reply having been received I transmit this letter without it. Accompanying will be found a map of Crater lake and the surrounding region compiled from surveys made by this office Very respectfully, sir your obedient servant

J W POWELL Director

THE TURNERS' MASQUERADE

A GREAT CROWD AND A SUCCESSFUL PARTY—LIST OF PRIZES

The Turners' masquerade ball last night was the biggest thing of the kind which has ever taken place in the city The arrangements had all been made on an extended plan, but they were found inadequate to the demands of the immense crowd Eight tiers of seats had been erected, circus like, on all sides of the hard wood floor forming the center of the building By 8 o'clock these seats were all occupied and the gallery began to rapidly fill up, and by 9 o'clock there were quite 4000 people packed around the dancing floor The building was decorated with many yards of tarletan, and presented a bright and tasty appearance. The maskers began to come in the west entrance, which was reserved for them, early in the evening, and from 7 o'clock until 10 30 the ante room, or identification room was thronged with them At 9 30 the grand march began, led by Mr and Mrs. E Howe, the Prince and Princess of Carnival, some 400 couples following in triple lines around and around the building The music was excellent and furnished by the Fourteenth infantry band of Vancouver barracks, stationed in the west end of the gallery The costumes were capital, a large number of absolutely original characters being represented, and there were many rich and tasty suits on the floor The most original and most hideously accurate costume perhaps was that of the "Old China Rag Picker" commonly known as the "Chinese Devil," who roams the streets and is no doubt familiar to all residents of the city At 12 o clock the judges—Messrs A Roberts, George 7 [illegible], Max Smith N Thibau and Harry C Boyd—announced their decision from their judges' box at the east end of the floor As the names were called out each lady or gentleman advanced and was presented with an order entitling her or him to receive the respective prizes on presentation at Mr A Roberts store The following is a list of the prize winners

First lady—"Hamburg Flower Girl," Mrs. F [illegible]

First gentleman—"Th Nast, D Goldsmith

Second lady s prize— Rebecca at the Well Mrs Dr Semler

Second gentleman s prize— Man with the Cougar " Mrs J B Greenstein the man, and Mr Greenstein the cougar

Third lady's prize— Chinese Woman with a Baby Mrs A Griffin and daughter

Third gentleman s prize— "The Chinese Devil, A E Nisonger

First group prize—"German Peasants G T Jamesh, Mrs. Peller M Wagner, Mrs Dr Harty, T Petsky, Miss Thomas, A Covickes and Miss Hennessy

Second prize— The German Band Messrs Heallen Plank Wentime, Storz, Weidmann, Lambert and Dierreon

Third prize—" A Snow Storm" Mrs Buffing [illegible] Miss Rosie Flumas Mrs M Tuttle, Miss Jada M[illegible], Mrs O B Terry, Miss Hattie J[illegible] Mrs M the Noah and Miss Ida Cloles

Before presenting the prizes Mr Boyd announced that there were a great many other excellent characters who could not compete because they were not in the grand march This decision it will be well for all attending future masquerade balls to bear in mind. After the awarding of prizes the crowd of spectators began to melt away rapidly, but the masquers were making things lively when THE OREGONIAN went to press at four o'clock this morning A full list of the participants will appear in THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

LOCAL NOTES

Wilberg & Hollabaugh want the services of a first-class shoe clerk.

Mrs D W Burnside is building three cottages at East Park and C streets.

J P Reynolds of Needy, Clackamas county, died at Good Samaritan hospital yesterday morning of bright's disease

The second trial of William R. Daly, indicted for feloniously assaulting Miss Ada Drouet will begin to day in circuit court No 2.

A sidewalk of dressed lumber is being laid around the armory An electric light in front lights the way The south wall needs a coat of cement

The celebrated trotting stallion, Mt Vernon, formerly owned by Lute Lindsay, has been purchased by Messrs. Galloway, Goucher & Martin of McMinnville, for $1500

The Corwin started for Tillamook Rock yesterday with a repairing crew and supplies, as the *Astorian* says, for that lonely crag and the surf beaten sentinels that occupy it

Sarah J McFarland, an insane woman from Arlington was brought to the city yesterday en route to the insane asylum in charge of J P Lucre Her insanity was caused by religious excitement.

Any reader of THE OREGONIAN who knows anything of the whereabouts of A. B Frasure, who sometimes writes his name G R, or Gus, will confer a great favor by communicating with W M. Johnson, Jackson, Ohio

That Washington's birthday is not a non judicial day will probably be news to many people, even lawyers, but such is the case It is the only legal holiday that is not a non judicial day That is that on all other holidays, as on Sunday court cannot be held and a contract signed is not valid

The California mails are not now taken from the trains at I street, as they formerly were, and in consequence are delivered a little later, owing to the fact that the Eastern train is held for the arrival of the train from San Francisco The mails have to be taken direct to the depot in order that the Eastern mail can be got off

Company D, First regiment, O N G, gave a ball at its armory in Albina last evening, which was well attended About seventy five couples participated Among those present were Capt. Riley, of the Portland Light battery Adjutant Moore Quartermaster Serg. [illegible], and a number of the non commissioned staff of the regiment. The ball was a success in every particular

Rev Ross C Houghton, pastor of Grace M E church delivered a very interesting lecture before a large audience in the lecture room of Taylor street church, Tuesday evening his subject being John Chinaman at Home.' He described how the Chinese live in their native land and related numerous humorous anecdotes illustrative of their manners and customs, making his lecture both entertaining and instructive

Suckers are evidently becoming scarce, as the din of a trumpet voiced young man, shouting himself hoarse over a tray of Brummagem jewelry, crying imaginary bids of "a dollar and a half, a dollar and seventy five I am bid, who says two dollars?" aided by a man ringing a bell on the sidewalk failed to attract any one into a sale of unredeemed pledges on First street last evening It seems as if patent panaceas have more attractions than "gold" watches, cuff buttons and seal rings.

When the head feels dull and heavy [illegible] appears sallow and greasy and the [illegible] ue skin [illegible] stomach refuses food the Carter s Little [illegible] ver Pills. Dont forget this.

THE EAST SIDE.

Interesting Exercises in the North School, Holladay's Addition.

Building and Buildings—Albina Street Work—Attempt to Abduct—Presbyterian Centennial—Letter List

In commemoration of Washington s birthday, one of the most interesting exercises ever given in the North school, Holladay's addition, took place yesterday afternoon. The announcement of the entertainment in THE OREGONIAN brought out a large number of visitors, and it was with some difficulty that all were seated Some neat decorations were to be noted on the walls. On one blackboard, in distinct lettering, were the words "George Washington, the Father of his Country" In another part of the room were to be seen the names of Abraham Lincoln, Gen Grant and James A. Garfield There was also a profuse display of red, white and blue, all in keeping with the patriotic character of the exercises The programme, which was printed in full Monday, was well rendered all the way, showing enthusiastic earnestness on the part of those who had duties to perform The patriotic song, "Red, White and Blue," was especially good, being given by six little girls and as many boys, who sang with spirit the stirring tune. The character dialogue—"1776 1876," was heartily enjoyed. Two young ladies, Carrie Donlon and Hattie Shortell, were dressed to represent the two different periods One who represented 1776 was dressed in the subdued colors of that time, while the other was adorned in gorgeous colors with a big bustle and pin back The entertainment concluded with a recitation and song commingled "Home, Sweet Home" Efficient work has been done in this school by Miss Cora Packard and her corps of able assistants

WAS IT AN ATTEMPT TO ABDUCT?

Ever since the case of B F Robbins, charged with the seduction of Minnie Tomlinson has been in the courts, attempts, it is alleged have been made to get rid of the girl and her evidence Robbins and a fellow by the name of Sanborn were before Justice Bullock on charge of an attempt to kidnap the girl, but she refused to testify and the case was dismissed Constable Bachtel had a good deal of trouble to find her at that time, but she was finally discovered concealed in a disreputable "boarding house" in Portland Robbins was indicted by the grand jury and he will be tried in March. Mrs. Chapman, mother of Minnie Tomlinson got a letter out of the postoffice Tuesday addressed to the girl, asking her to come out on the Fourth street bridge that night at 11 o clock Mrs Chapman got the impression, in view of what had already been attempted in the same direction that it was some scheme to get possession of Minnie and abduct her So she had some men go to the bridge at the time appointed, but no one appeared Unless such an attempt was contemplated it is not likely the letter would have been sent.

BUILDINGS AND BUILDING

Without question, many new residences will be put up this year in Holladay's addition Several have already drawn up plans, and work on them will commence at an early day Mr C Bercher, of Portland, in the employ of the O R & N, is having a neat cottage built on Willamette street, between Fifth and Sixth It is pleasantly located and will cost the builder about $1200 On Hassalo and Sixth Mr R J Rowland is putting up a residence that will cost, when completed, $1800 The tendency is now to secure building locations in that addition on account of the nearness of the railroad bridge. For the same reason many residences will go up on N street, east of the slough, when the elevated roadway is completed and the street improved to Twentieth as contemplated

PROPOSED STREET WORK IN ALBINA

Having now gotten Russell street graded through and sidewalks put down the next thing contemplated is the planking, or grading of that street It is well known it will not do to allow it to remain as it now is It will either have to be planked or graveled This being done it will give Albina a splendid highway From this improved highway it is also contemplated to open and extend Cardwell street, which is on the east side of the school house so as to connect with Holladay avenue thus giving Albina a road to the new railroad bridge It is also proposed to improve Helms street so as to have a highway to the county road and give the people in Multnomah addition an outlet. Capt. L Vinn gerholz who kindly gave this information also states that improvements will be pushed in other directions not yet outlined

PRESBYTERIAN CENTENNIAL

Next Sabbath, February 26, has been designated as centennial day by the Presbyterian church of the United States of America, commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of the general assembly The day will be appropriately observed by the First Presbyterian church of East Portland An historical sermon will be preached by the pastor An address prepared by the session will be presented by one of the elders A service of song and responsive exercises will be given by the Sabbath school at 7 30 in the evening

NOTES

Mr H Burnett and wife are in the city, but will leave for California in a short time

Lily lodge is making preparations to give a shadow social Saturday night in Ross's hall

Mr Coley Burrall, who was taken to the asylum some time ago, was yesterday returned to his home in East Portland cured

A hack driver by the name of Hermann was placed under arrest Tuesday evening for fast driving on Fourth street bridge, and should have appeared in the recorder s court at 11 A. M yesterday but did not do so His case comes up to-day at 11

Mr Nicolai, who owns the property on the northwest corner of Fifth and I streets, is having the same renovated, all of which will be duly appreciated by the public who have become very weary gazing on the old rookery that has stood on that corner

The new congregational church in Albina is now nearly completed The prayer room was occupied for Sunday school and church services last Sunday The building was occupied for services last Sunday, both forenoon and evening, 3 o clock P M Sunday, February 26, is the set for the dedication of this church Rev G H Atkinson, D D, will preach the dedication sermon, and other ministers from Portland and East Portland will take part in the services.

EAST PORTLAND LETTER LIST

Letters remaining in the postoffice, East Portland, Feb 2 1888

WOMEN S LIST

[illegible] Mrs M J
[illegible] Miss Myra
F[illegible]ster Clara
F[illegible] Mrs J D
[illegible]ennings Frances
[illegible] Miss Ella
Humphrey Cussie
Hoyt Mrs Mary
Johnson Mrs E A
Johnson Annie
[illegible]tter Mrs
K[illegible]so Mrs Sam I M
[illegible]ve Mrs Allie
Miller Mrs J B
Moore Mrs Nancy
Malt Celia
McDonald Ella S
Noltner Mrs A
O Neil Mannie
Parker Mrs B F
Ross Mrs D I
Stacey Gertie
Stevens Mrs Toney
Steacy Mrs Benj
Scott Mrs Mary
Shafer Flora
Spencer Fannie
Sharp Melinda
Thompson Mrs A J
Wilson Daisey

MEN S LIST

B[illegible]w R S
Barker Thos
Burdick Dr B
Becker Jack
Bowman John
Bennett Chas
Burke F
[illegible]ise A
C[illegible]ke M W
Campbell W A
Campbell I H
Crow I F
Dixon Wm W
Everett Jerome
Fisher Henry A
Fessenden Elbrt
Fuller I B
Fousberg Olaf
Gray I B
Godsey F
[illegible]lliat F
Hills S J
Hamshire Louie
Harmon Prof
Helmer G A
Iver Jas
LaChapelle A
Miller Jacob
Morrow Sam
Morrow Carr
Myers Peter
Maver Max
Mannis C J
McMillen W F
McDonald Wm
McDaniel T S
McAllister John
Otto Max
Pickering Wm
Pugh John
Porter Abel G
Russell T D
Ross I A
Rowe H S
Schive George
Sowash T
Sommerso[illegible] F
Shively A C
Shallon N D
Wegner Henri
Watrin Fred
Waud Capt O S

W B WELCH P M

LANDS FOR SETTLEMENT

RANKIN, W T, Feb 10

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

As it is about the season when immigration begins setting westward, many of whom seek homes on the Pacific coast, it may be of interest to your readers, especially those new to the country, to learn something of Western Washington before coming here or locating elsewhere. Here in Lewis county we have the largest body of tillable land that can be found between Portland and the Sound, the majority of which is adapted to growing all the grasses and small grains raised on the coast, with an abundance of timber and good water We have facilities for shipping by railroad or river to Portland and the Sound or Pacific at Gray s harbor [illegible] railroads are projected in various directions which will soon make this country accessible from every direction Some government lands are still vacant and large tracts of railroad and private lands unoccupied. A Mr C. Toner, of Philadelphia, has over 30 000 acres in this county embracing much of the most desirable land in the county, which we hope to see settled soon We have been informed that these lands can be bought in tracts of 320 acres and upwards, which would make it a desirable home for colonists able to buy lands at nominal prices Parties coming to view these lands can reach them most readily by stopping at Napavine or Chehalis on the N P R R, or at Toledo, via the Cowlitz river Should anyone call we would take pleasure in showing some of these lands, or such government lands as are still to be had here

These lands are located due north of Portland Oregon, from 60 to 75 miles, mostly in towns 12 and 13 north, 1 west, also 12 and 13 north, 1 east. We have no acorns in the fire but occupy a homestead, and are trying to improve it as best we can, with a hope of a comfortable home by and by There are public schools and postoffices throughout the country which is being settled with an enterprising class of people. Churches and Sabbath schools in the villages public highways open in all directions so it is not going out of civilization to locate in this country

IRWIN B WEYBRIGHT

IN NEW QUARTERS

How the Officials of the O R & N Co are Housed in Ainsworth Block

The Oregon Railway & Navigation Company is now comfortably housed in its new quarters in the beautiful Ainsworth block, on Third and Oak streets, which it has leased for five years from February 1 The building is of brick, was built in 1881, and is one of the most substantial in the city It is bright, cheerful and comfortable, and though it does not contain so many square feet as the old quarters on Front and D streets, there is ample room for all purposes The offices are all large, with high ceilings, and are admirably adapted for railroad business They have been newly kalsomined and equipped with gas fixtures and other essentials Everybody is glad the change has been made, particularly the 100 employes whose health was constantly in danger in the old quarters, owing to imperfect sanitary regulations Then again the Ainsworth building receives more than the ordinary supply of Sol's golden beams and if there is anything that will induce an O R & N young man to add up a column of figures as long as the Morrison street bridge in a hurry, it is a little sunlight taken after breakfast and dinner

The O R & N has been located in the north end part of town for the past seven years This move is one of the results of Mr W H Holcomb s management He appreciated the necessity of having desirable quarters for the employes and a location where the patrons of the company could be accommodated, and took the step referred to His idea was to find a place which business men could reach

The removal was a job of large proportions Desks, counters and other furniture and records the O R & N and its predecessor had to be transported with care When the great mass was landed at the building the task of segregating the lot and putting each thing in its proper place remained to be done, and was accomplished by the exercise of that system which has been the rule with the O R & N Company No material alterations were made in the general plan of the building Two large new vaults were put in on the second and third floor, one for the use of Comptroller Willey and the other for Auditor Kyle

Manager Holcomb has two finely appointed rooms in the southeast extremity of the second floor The first, to the left of the elevator, is occupied by his private secretary, Edward Cookingham, and his three assistants, who make the visitor feel at home This room communicates with one on the north side Mr Holcomb's private office The other offices on the second floor are those of the board of directors general freight agent, J Campbell comptroller, S B Willey assistant treasurer C F Holcomb and paymaster, G I Russell There are also several inside rooms which are used for store and small purposes.

On the third are the offices of superintendent, G W Johnson superintendent of telegraph, J B Guild general passenger and ticket agent A L Maxwell auditor Robert Kyle chief engineer, W H Kennedy superintendent of tracks, bridges and buildings, Robert Wakefield and car accountant, I A Barnum

The offices of supply agent, E Hoyt, and port captain, J W Troup, will continue at Ash street dock

THE CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION

BAKER CITY, Feb 20

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

Inasmuch as several of your correspondents have variously expressed their views touching the fitness of the several congressional candidates in our state, some applauding such aspirants as Hermann and Olmstead, giving the most puerile reasons therefor I have concluded with your permission to say something in favor of the state of Oregon She is young and being rapidly settled up and developed in all the essentials of progressive statehood

Now, what is wanted to boost her along is proper state and federal legislation To attain this end her agents should be chosen from those who have ability, integrity and industry, and if with these possessions we can get practical experience, we will have found a man competent to represent us in the halls of legislation

Let me ask, is it the part of prudence to swap horses while crossing the river? Allowing that all the aspirants, being lawyers, have equal attainments, would you ignore four years of experience and take the untried horse? As a matter of business, is this wisdom? Every man says nay in his private affairs. Any man who says otherwise is not to be trusted in public affairs for he has a personal sinister or ulterior object in denying what he and all know to be true

Unless these new aspirants have qualifications transcending those of the tried servant let them alone, because it is not business Neither is it business to take a man because he resides in any particular locality This is a sbraster plea. Location never put business ability into any cranium nor honesty into any heart. The location argument is a fraud a sham, a device of political duplicity to blind the judgment of the voter

The patriot knows no locality—Eastern, Southern and middle Oregon are not segregated in his vision It is the business of the representative to serve the state in its entirety

Well, it is said that this or that man carried the state by his eloquence and his vigor in other campaigns Such as this is bosh political flapdoodle

Then it is said that this or that candidate made some sort of a bargain at the last convention regarding who should be nominated then and in future Indeed has it come to this that the public offices are the property of the spoils hunter?

A La Grande man says Eastern Oregon is "entitled" to one senator, and he wants to put a greenhorn in the senate for Mitchell to run by his overpowering mentality I suppose, or his political sagacity, or duplicity, if you like

Give us neither verdancy, nor dishonesty, nor impotency in either position, say I If Eastern Oregon can give the state of Oregon a better, a more competent, or a more available candidate for congressman or senator, let us have him by all means else give us a statesman and patriot from Mount Hood, the valley, or the seaside, is my motto We have had one "location" senator and no man but a political fraud wants another We want no locality candidates

Before I close let me say by way of proper warning to the sections who are to make this canvass that there is no candidate in Eastern Oregon yet spoken of in the papers that can carry that ought to carry the state The record recently made public of one of them can be duplicated and excelled by another, and will be made public if he puts up his head as the standard bearer of the republican party

But without saying anything derogatory to the character of these men, the voice of Eastern Oregon is one of sense and it declares in favor of Hermann or George on business principles on the principles of self respect, on the principles of patriotism Political chicanery may not heed this prognostic, but the votes of the people will affirm it

EASTERN OREGON

PERSONAL

Mr J C Fullerton, of Roseburg, is at the St Charles

Judge J C Fullerton of Roseburg is at the St Charles.

Judge A A Cleveland, of Astoria came up the river yesterday

Mrs Kunzie wife of J H Kunzie, of Umatilla, is at the St. Charles

J W Paine, a prominent merchant of Walla Walla, is stopping at the St Charles

Wm Dettendorfer and wife, of Sprague Washington territory are at the Esmond

Duncan McKinnon and wife registered from Alaska at the Esmond yesterday afternoon.

Mr E A. Whiteaker, the new general passenger agent of the Albert Lea route, is expected to arrive in the city to-day He will spend a few days here.

Full Many a Gem

Of purest ray serene the dark unfathomed caves [illegible] brightly than teeth beautified and made healthy with SOZODONT that time honored donor of comfort and attractiveness of the dental row

THE PROSPECTS OF MINING.

What Will be Done in Quartz This Year in the Northwest

Southern Oregon Mines—Eastern Oregon—Pine Creek—Salmon River and Coeur d Alene—Assurance of a Busy Season

During the coming season the Green Mountain Mining Company, whose property is in Douglas county, Oregon, expects to establish a small mill for the testing of their ores, which are gold bearing The style of mill is not yet decided upon, several different devices being under consideration The company have a large vein,—in one place twenty nine feet wide,—and have found difficulty in ascertaining its working value

The first south extension of the Green mountain mine is owned in Portland by F Clarno and associates who have run within the past year, over 400 feet of tunnels and have developments of some magnitude Several other claims in the region will be worked during the year

THE GOLD HILL MINING COMPANY,

Owning the Swinden mine, at Gold Hill Jackson county, having recently received an infusion of new blood and activity, have set about developing their property in a business like way They are finding the present 10 stamp mill a badly constructed one and very ineffective plant, quite unsuited to their needs, and it is probable that they will construct a new mill of much larger capacity during the year They have a very large quantity of easily milled rock which lies nearly upon the surface of the ground and can be so cheaply mined that the profits of working are merely a question of the capacity of the plant. Mr Samuel Coulter is president of the newly formed and just incorporated company while its affairs are locally managed by the gentleman's son Since writing the above it has been reported that the property is bonded to Californians, and the mill has been shut down

In the Cascades both Santiam and Blue river promise to be the scenes of considerably increased activity, directed chiefly to prospecting for new veins An association of Eugene City capitalists are considering the advisability of building a mill in the latter district while some fifty or more claims in the Santiam, located last year, will be 'represented' during the season

EASTERN OREGON

The various quartz mines of Eastern Oregon from which large returns may this year be expected, are the Keystone, Tabor & Tracy Bradley Conner creek, Whitman, and Hog em Besides these it is likely that a very large mill may be erected on the Eureka Excelsior, or Cracker creek mine which on the scale meditated, would nearly double the number of stamps now in operation in Eastern Oregon and add immensely to the bullion yield of the state Last year saw a very notable increase in the output of Eastern Oregon, and the coming season will doubtless also add very greatly to it The important mines

TRIBUTARY TO BAKER CITY

Which have begun productive operations are the Conner Creek, Oregon Gold Mining Company s properties at Cornucopia, the Hog em, Bradley, Keystone and Tabor while the number of other promising claims which may during the year be added to the list is very large. The Mammoth, a very extensive quartz claim, is reported to have fallen into the hands of those who will set about working it The Elkhorn at Pocahontas, is to be actively worked by Portland parties The already celebrated Cracker creek mine is in excellent hands and is being developed in a workmanlike way and promises to be worked for all there is in it The Worley mine is also soon to be the scene of activity and the Berry and Tabor & Tracy mines will probably be the site of important operations Several quartz claims in Grant county particularly those in the neighborhood of Dixie creek are undergoing development likewise The Florida and other important claims have been mentioned frequently of late and it is likely that the year will give an excellent account of them

Considering the large number of producing mines in the vicinity of or at least tributary to Baker City, it would seem pertinent to ask why no effective means have been taken to establish works there for the reduction of the large [illegible] of concentrates and shipping ore which must pass through the town to find market There are some fifty or sixty stamps running up on the gold quartz the tailings from which concentrates and this product amounting on the average to one twentieth or thereabouts of the whole weight of ore treated, has to be shipped either to the east or San Francisco for treatment To the already large output, the Cracker Creek mine, should it adopt the [illegible] crushing and concentration process, which is well adapted to such ores, as well as satisfactory and cheap—the total shipments will be very large, probably a carload or more each day Besides the concentrates a small quantity of shipping ore carrying silver and gold is being produced and promises to become much larger in the near future The sum of these different classes of ores would make business for a small establishment at Baker City with an excellent chance for indefinite increase in the future

At Pine creek, the Oregon Gold Mining Company's property, better known as the Whitman mine, is not at this precise moment in active operation but its cessation is supposed to be only temporary The fine new 20-stamp mill, which began operations for the first time this winter has run successfully until the first of February and shut down on account of the deep snow, which prevented outside operations Their rock was said to have paid over $40 per ton which is very high grade for a gold mine This company's operations alone will suffice to make times very active over in Cornucopia It is not likely that any other heavy operations will take place there this year, although the customary development work will doubtless proceed and the two small mills McKercher's and Bre[illegible] Co's, may be run to some extent.

AFFAIRS AT RUBY CITY

As to the Salmon river silver mines plans of operation for the ensuing year partake of uncertainty In spite of the enthusiasm manifested in regard to that region, and in spite of the prognostications of brilliant success, public confidence has not reached as yet the degree necessary to induce people to spend very much money in solid mining work At present it seems doubtful if a mill will be erected there the coming season although there seems to be ample assurance against failure Unless a mill is erected the chances of the camp will receive a severe setback, proportioned to the enthusiastic booming which it has been subjected to in the past Projects for concentrating the ores and other projects for smelting them are rife, and, according to all information received, there is a strong probability of a concentrator being put up It is very doubtful if this mode of treatment will be found to answer, and no company or individual should venture upon such a project without the amplest assurances that it will be successful in treating the ores. The most expert and skillful authorities in ore treatment should be consulted before a dollar is spent for permanent works The same remark applies to smelting, wherein thousands of Americans have lost their money for lack of technical knowledge of the business The best advice that can be given to people about to embark in such pursuits or indeed in any branch of mining or ore reducing, is to secure professional assistance at the very first, and do not be deluded by the natural opinion that one who knows enough to buy a mine knows enough to run it This natural form of self-conceit works more injury to mining than the manipulation of stock dealers, the unavoidable adverse changes of fortune and the contrary prejudice of the outside world combined There is no other kind of business where the perversity of ignorance hinders so much and there is no other pursuit wherein presumption and false pretenses flourish so luxuriantly No occupation deserves or requires more knowledge of principles, nor more searching investigation of theory yet there are men who will spend a few months at some insignificant mine and then imagine they have become mining experts. There are such men in Portland

IN THE COEUR D'ALENES

Legitimate mining will advance with rapid strides The most reliable estimates of this year's probable productions, furnished the writer by a gentleman of high standing on the South Fork, are as follows The Bunker Hill Sullivan will continue to turn out thirty five tons of concentrates per day the Stemwinder and Tyler, together, fifteen tons the Sierra Nevada, first-class ore and concentrates, ten tons total at Wardner, sixty tons The Tiger treating 100 tons daily will be able to ship thirty five tons the Poorman can ship as much as the owners please, but probably thirty tons daily the Granite half as much The numerous other mines are lumped at twenty tons for the whole The total daily business will, therefore, amount to 150 tons of concentrates and fi[illegible] always providing that the [illegible] railroad can handle so much

However, it will be much more economical, as well as in every way preferable for the owners of this mass of lead and silver to smelt it at their mines in the manner indicated in this paper (see DAILY OREGONIAN of the 10th inst) and thereby obviating also the difficulties of a lack of transportation

It is the impression of people in the East, who are well informed upon mining matters that the enormous lead output threatened by the Coeur d Alenes, if it [illegible] would have the effect of casting the price of lead away down, below the possibility of [illegible] success in mining and thus have the effect of limiting production by closing up mines It is well to [illegible] ones guard about this According to a statement published of late by the *Engineering and Mining Journal* of New York the highest authority on such topics, the total amount of lead produced in 188[illegible] was 1[illegible] 000 tons, at an average price of 4.53 cents per pound The output of the Coeur d Alenes, as reckoned above, would increase this total by upwards of 41 000 tons, or 25 per cent of the present production The amount, going into the regular channels of trade, must necessarily produce a fall in the price Should the product of the South Fork mines ever reach the extraordinary and we may say extravagant total claimed, the price of lead, should there be no largely increased demand must go very low indeed But for two or three years there need be no fear of a fall from this cause, as the conditions prevailing at the mines interpose to prevent any such output For as long as Corbin s little railroad remains the sole dependence of the mines, just so long will production remain limited It will be to the advantage of those who are now mining or expect soon to mine lead ores, to expect and prepare for a fall in the price of that metal

On the north fork of the Coeur d Alene an almost total collapse of quartz mining ensued on the shutting down of the Idaho, Golden King and Golden Chest mines

The Idaho company of Louisville, Kentucky are hardly expected to resume operations at all but the King, under the superintendence of Mr Day, is sinking on the intersection of the two veins hoping to find a rich body of quartz meanwhile the mill—ten stamps—of the company, is running on custom ore from the Tampleton, Occident and other mines The Golden Chest, although it has a stamp mill is shipping test lots of quartz from a ledge, opened near by to the King mill, for working The reason is that their own mill lacks battery water If they find their vein rich they intend to build a larger mill elsewhere, in a more commodious place Their vein is said to be eight feet wide They are not working the "blanket ledge," near the mill

The Idaho, reported sold at sheriff's sale, was not sold but only a part, consisting of one or two claims, with a small amount of unused machinery attached by creditors The large mill was not attached The present apathy of this company contrasts strangely with their vigor during Mr Scowden's superintendency when over $200,000 was disbursed much to the advantage of the town of Murray Many prospects are about to be worked in that region and this year should be one of prosperity and progress

THE STAGE.

The Webster Brady Company will appear in a grand spectacular production of Wm A Brady s dramatization of H Rider Haggard s famous romance "She" on Monday evening next at the New Park theater Mr W A Thompson the manager of the company, says that the presentation will be the grandest ever seen in Portland The company come to us direct from the Alcazar theater San Francisco where they have just closed one of the most successful engagements ever played in that city The company carry the production complete in every detail every scene being painted expressly for this beautiful spectacle The electrical and calcium effects are all carried by the company Sale of reserved seats takes place at Prentice s music store to morrow morning

THE MINSTRELS —A good house attended the performance last evening and showed their appreciation by liberal applause There will be an entire change of programme this evening, introducing new specialties and comicalities

HOW EXPLAINED

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

The answer given by the New York [illegible] to the question, Why will a tea kettle taken from a stove and containing boiling hot water, when put on the hand feel only slightly warm as published in THE OREGONIAN of Monday is a very silly one A kettle of boiling water cannot be placed on one s hand with comfort If the bottom of the kettle is clean but if the bottom is covered with a coating of soot as is usually the case the hand can be held against it without other injury than being blackened Soot or [illegible] heat, and a kettle the bottom of which is coated with soot, will not boil so quickly as a clean one The experiment of placing a kettle of boiling water on one s hand but few care to try but it can be done with impunity if the soot is there If the kettle is clean don t try it.

T KETTLE

He Will Not Forgive Her

New York Letter

"All I want is to be let alone"

So spoke the father of Victoria Morosini a few days ago to a reporter who called upon him to find out where is was his daughter had gone

"Don t ask me he shouted go away let me alone I don t know and I don t want to know"

He was wild with excitement and the recently published stories that he has spirited his daughter away from her husband cut him to the quick I know positively that Morosini has not done anything to aid his daughter s escape from her coachman husband, nor has he ever listened to one word looking toward a reconciliation with the erring girl

A few weeks before Victoria ran away from her husband an effort was made to bring father and daughter together It was managed by an eminent lawyer a friend of the family Victoria was brought down town to the law office and put in an adjoining room Then old Morosini was sent for Tenderly and manfully the old lawyer told him what he had done Morosini listened in silence As he rose to go the lawyer threw open the door that separated father and daughter

"Here is your lost child" he said dramatically

Morosini looked up His eyes fell on his daughter Then he turned to the lawyer and said

"Take me away or I ll kill her No power on earth could induce me to forgive her I am mad I have a pistol Take me away

Mr Tilden in 1876

New York Times

The country was alive with excitement from end to end Even cool headed observers could see no road out of the dispute that did not run to the verge, if not beyond the verge of civil war It was at such a time that Mr Hewitt reports Mr Tilden as saying that "there was no occasion for haste"

This utterance gives us the key of the situation in so far as it depended upon the action or inaction of the democratic candidate It shows how that a series of remarks that impressed one witness as undecided cavilling impressed another as determined opposition It shows a man in a situation to which he was a stranger and under a responsibility to which he was unequal fingering idly the Gordian knot which he was unskilled to sunder, and too weak to cleave

Randall and Cleveland

Philadelphia Inquirer

In 1884 a lot of free trade democratic speakers were pulled off the stump in New York by the Cleveland managers, and Congressman Randall was called over from Pennsylvania to assure the New Yorkers that Mr Cleveland and the democrats generally were as good protectionists as Mr Blaine and the republicans That assurance saved New York for Mr Cleveland The recent defeat of Mr Randall in Pennsylvania, because he is a protectionist, will rather interfere with the success of a similar piece of strategy this year

Some Other Argument Necessary

Washington Special (Feb 16) to St. Paul Pioneer Press

Leading democrats are responsible for a report that Cleveland will decline a re-nomination if the house should refuse to pass a tariff bill in the line of his recommendations One of those leaders significantly said that there could be no more effective argument made against any tariff than that threat.

WONDERFUL RESTORATION OF HEARING

TO THE PUBLIC My little boy has been deaf since he was 1 months old and was so deaf that he never learned to talk, and is now [illegible] years old I had consulted a great many physicians and none could do anything for him, and said that his hearing could never be restored. As a last hope I consulted the Drs. Darrin in his case and they said that they could cure him Now, after three treatments the child s hearing is almost entirely restored and he seems to be dazed by the sound Through thankfulness and gratitude to the doctors and for the sake of others that may be afflicted I give this testimonial to the public I can be referred to at corner Front and Vine streets, Seattle W T MRS M [illegible]

Drs Darrin can be consulted at 2[illegible] Fifth street, Portland, their main office, and International Hotel Seattle, W T, at their branch office, from 10 to 4 daily, evenings 7 to 8 consultation free.

NOTE AND COM[illegible]

Matthew Arnold was displeased [illegible] photograph of himself because [illegible] wrinkles in his face. If he [illegible] displaying the wrinkles in his [illegible] be still more unhappy

The Rev Mr Bacchus is [illegible] temperance revival in Laurel, [illegible] Sucker is preaching against [illegible] Rev Mr Husband, of England, [illegible] against the clergy marrying.

N L Jones, an old colored [illegible] in New York the other day for [illegible] cine without a license. He told [illegible] he was the father of thirty-[illegible] that he fought under Col. [illegible] war

Miss Rose Cleveland lifts a [illegible] minds of the people when she [illegible] announced that she is not writing [illegible] been recently stated. She gives [illegible] her school, and for the present [illegible] frain from literary pursuits.

Ex Senator Fair recently offered [illegible] a San Francisco theater for one [illegible] der that he might have an [illegible] party Mr Fair once gave a [illegible] twenty young ladies of [illegible] of $1000 The next morning [illegible] with a hackman who charged [illegible] ride to the Capitol.

Prince Bismarck is still a [illegible] is becoming a rich man. The [illegible] offices are by no means extra[illegible] to the revenue of his estates and [illegible] his sawmills and distilleries, they [illegible] come to between $100 000 and [illegible] And as the prince is notoriously [illegible] large proportion of this [illegible] actually saved

It is reliably reported that the [illegible] a part of the Washington social [illegible] go The people at the national [illegible] coming temperate, drunkenness [illegible] least unfashionable if not wholly [illegible] and the offerings of intoxicants [illegible] erage have been noticeably [illegible] winter than last. There is [illegible] improvement

Lieut Gov Jones of New [illegible] comes to the front with this [illegible] am not ashamed of my record [illegible] governor I have no doubt I [illegible] people and my party as well [illegible] chamber Now that Gov Hill [illegible] a candidate for the presidency [illegible] tarcy in announcing my [illegible] On this little boom "Jones he [illegible]

Gen Sheridan has four little [illegible] his constant companions. In [illegible] long ago two of the children [illegible] along with their father, while [illegible] little Sheridans trotted along [illegible] A gentleman stopped the little [illegible] guard and asked "Are you all [illegible] children" "O, no," exclaimed [illegible] den urely and pointing to the [illegible] with the general, "they are [illegible] children We are the twins."

The Republican [illegible]

Boston Herald.

The situation now is Blaine [illegible] of the way, but half his own [illegible] If he really is so Sherman, with [illegible] tition of all who are left, but [illegible] the heaviest odds of all, Allison [illegible] politician in the list, a man [illegible] and with the presumed favor of [illegible] ing Blaine keeps to his own [illegible] drawal Hawley, Lincoln and [illegible] and capable men, but all [illegible] tives of the anti-Blaine [illegible] Sheridan in the background, [illegible] may absorb the support of all [illegible] bine the party upon a military [illegible] the canvass for nomination [illegible] aspect may be essentially [illegible] closed

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